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Rogers Calls On NATO to Close old War Rifts

May 24 (Reuters).—Secretary of State William Rogers tonight said that one of NATO's essential objectives in the 1970s is to heal the East-West division left over from the cold war.

Refugees Fleeing Border Area Lebanon

Refugees by Israel Village Exodus

May 24 (Reuters).—Lebanese villagers are fleeing from border areas in the north of the country.

Refugees were reported to have fled from the Israeli border area in the north of Lebanon, where a guerrilla attack on Friday, evidently in the area of the Israeli border, in which 12 persons were killed and 100 wounded.

Meir and cabinet members are reportedly in the north of Israel, where they are expected to meet with the Israeli cabinet.

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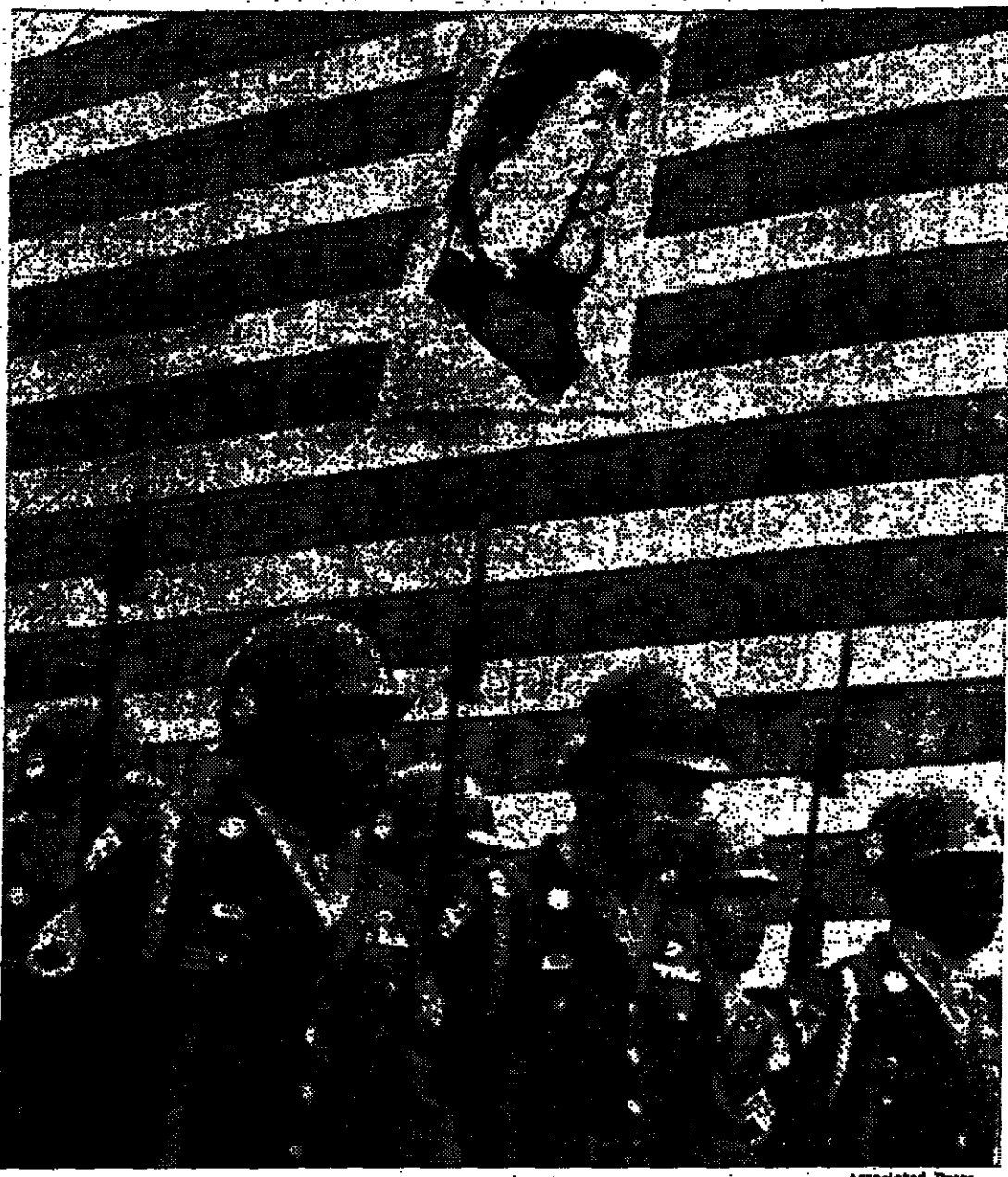
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SOMEONE'S WATCHING—U.S. infantrymen passing a large poster portrait of Mao Tse-tung hung on the Technical University during Allied Forces Day parade Saturday in Berlin. Anti-march demonstrators and police batted furiously.

W. Berlin Protesters Throw Stones, Paint at Allies' Parade

BERLIN, May 24 (UPI).—Demonstrators hurled stones and paint at Allied Forces Day parade in West Berlin today.

Five thousand West Berlin police were on duty and they used tear gas and clubs to break up a demonstration protesting American policy in Southeast Asia.

About 300 demonstrators were arrested for disorders that began during the parade and lasted for hours after it ended.

Police threw barbed-wire barricades around the Technische Universität, and frustrated plans of demonstrators to use the university as a base for raids on the parade.

But near the university demonstrators hurled missiles at American tank crews. An American spokesman said there were no reports of injuries.

As the bottles and stones began to fly at Ernst Reuter Platz, police cleared the large square bordering the university.

Police also used tear gas later when the youths tried to prevent Western Allied officials from driving away and when they tried to remove barbed wire from the university.

The hour-long parade of the American, British and French divisions 2 held annually on "Allied Forces Day" to stress Western determination to defend the Berlin outpost.

As the soldiers marched by the university, "The Internationale," the Communist anthem, was played over loudspeakers from windows.

The university buildings were decorated with a huge photo of Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung and such slogans as "Death to the American imperialists."

Police had erected the barbed-wire barricades around the university.

Left-Handers Seek Equality

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 24 (AP).—Seventy-five students in the Left-Handed Student Union at the University of Kansas marched into the office of Chancellor E. Lawrence Chalmers, demanding left-handed desks next to right-handed ones.

The demonstrators, mostly left-handed, led into classrooms, left-handed desks, left-handed homecoming queens, left-handed cheerleaders and some left-handed professors.

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Raids Ruin Cambodian Plantation

Saigon's Ground, Air Units Active

By Henry Kamm
PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 24 (NYT).—Witnesses reported today that a South Vietnamese task force captured the large French-owned rubber plantation of Chup late yesterday, seized all movable assets and gave the French managers three days to leave.

Gen. Do Cao Tri, commander of the operation, was reported to have said his troops could not remain to occupy the region and must therefore remove all material that might be useful to the enemy.

Chup was captured after three bombing raids by the South Vietnamese Air Force yesterday that left the rubber-processing plant a flaming ruin.

Fifteen persons were reported killed and 80 wounded when five planes raided the plant. It employs about 550 workers.

In a second raid, napalm was dropped on the plant area and a number of persons trying to aid victims of the first attack were wounded.

The witnesses said no Viet Cong or North Vietnamese forces were at the plant at the time of the attack or had ever been there.

Villages Raided
Shortly thereafter, planes attacked villages scattered around the southern half of the vast plantation, as well as the central market and the principal school. Children and teachers took refuge under the trees of the plantation when the first wave of planes attacked.

One of the French managers of the plantation was slightly wounded, and evacuated to Phnom Penh, along with two other Frenchmen. Twelve Frenchmen remain on the plantation.

The plantation that surrounds the factory, as well as the plantations of Krok and Peam Cheang, which belong to the same company, the Compagnie du Cambodge, are in virtual possession of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

The French planters live in uneasy coexistence with them, trying to defend their interests and, at the same time, appease the Vietnamese Communist troops.

The Communist troop activity at Chup increased at the beginning of the month, with the American and South Vietnamese intervention east of Chup, and has lessened as the allied pressure has driven the Vietnamese Communists westward toward the Mekong River.

The destruction of Chup, which produced 21,000 tons of rubber a year and was responsible for about one-half of Cambodia's rubber production, followed the destruction earlier this month of the second largest plant, that of Memot, east of Chup and belonging to another French company.

Major Economic Blow
For a country of Cambodia's low economic development, the destruction of the two rubber plants is roughly comparable to the simultaneous destruction of Ford and General Motors in the United States.

In addition to the plant personnel, Chup employs 3,300 plantation workers. About 85 percent of the workers are Cambodians, the rest Vietnamese. Most of the foremen and office employees are Vietnamese.

Some of the Vietnamese have rallied to, or have been conscripted by, the Viet Cong. Viet Cong recruits among native Cambodians have been few.

Yesterday's witnesses reported that the South Vietnamese troops drove away all usable vehicles.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. May Go On Aiding Saigon's Cambodia Units

By Peter Grose
WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers indicated today that the administration will not oppose continued South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia, after American forces are pulled out, and the left open the possibility that American air support will be provided.

Mr. Rogers said the administration is "not concerned at all" at reports from Saigon that the South Vietnamese Army intends to continue operating in Cambodia after United States troops are withdrawn.

Any such operations, he said, could fall under President Nixon's doctrine that "Asians work together to solve Asian problems."

Mr. Rogers spoke cautiously with newsmen at Andrews Air Force Base as he took off for a ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Rome. He declined to say specifically that U.S. air support would be provided.

"Our forces will be out of Cambodia by July 1," Mr. Rogers said. "But insofar as other aspects of the war are concerned, there is no point to signaling the enemy in advance. They don't tell us, and we don't have any intention of notifying them."

Similar caution on the question of air support was shown by Herbert G. Klein, President Nixon's director of communications, who was interviewed on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio and television program "Face the Nation."

"I couldn't really rule in or rule out the possibility of air support," Mr. Klein said. "The question is probably too broad to give you a direct answer. I can only say that our aim is to protect the security of American forces."

Mr. Klein said, despite the most recent indications of a South Vietnamese intention to remain in Cambodia, that he stood by Mr. Nixon's statement of two weeks ago that "the timetable in general will be followed, that they will follow their withdrawal with ours."

"Beyond that, as to what they might do at some future point," Mr. Klein added, "I don't think any of us can speak for what might be done by another government."

Over the last several days, it has grown clear that the administration no longer is certain that the South Vietnamese will be bound by the limitations that President Nixon has imposed on the U.S. operation into Cambodia—principally, the July 1 deadline for withdrawal.

This uncertainty contrasts with Mr. Nixon's firm statement on May 8 that "I would expect that the South Vietnamese would come out at approximately the same time that we do because when we come out our logistical support and air support will also come out."

Subsequent administration statements, including those made today, have cast doubt on whether the President's remarks on logistical and air support still stood.

Ten-Day Lapse
The reported intervention of Gen. Abrams would tend to explain the lapse of only ten days between the troop-withdrawal announcement on April 20, led to an emergency meeting of the chief executive and his principal advisers, according to the military source.

There is some evidence that the April 20 troop-withdrawal announcement caught Pentagon officials, and possibly even Gen. Abrams, by surprise. Just before the White House announcement, information was "leaked" by defense sources that the President would announce a 50,000-man withdrawal.

The Abrams message, rather than any sudden changes in the strategic outlook after April 20, set the Cambodian operation into motion, according to the informant.

However, there had been moves by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in Cambodia after the ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chief of state on March 18 that indicated Communist intentions to set up a Communist zone of resistance to the government of Premier Lon Nol.

United Press International



HEADING THE MARCHERS—As the Georgia march against repression moves through the streets of Atlanta, the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy (white shirt, front row), and the newly elected president of the United Auto Workers, Leonard Woodcock (front, center), help carry two coffins to symbolize the violent deaths of eight Negroes.

West Sees Shift in Balance of Power in Mideast

NATO Asks Whether Israel Can Defend All Its Frontiers

By Drew Middleton
WASH., May 24 (NYT).—Developments in the Middle East are expected to authorize sources in NATO that the balance of power there is shifting to the point where the Arab states are expected to defend all their frontiers.

The Soviet Union, by installing SAM-3 missiles and sending Russian pilots to Egypt to fly MIG-21 fighters, has restricted Israel's attacks on military installations there. These installations—airfields, training areas and military workshops—are considered part of Egypt's preparation for another round in the Middle East conflict.

Middle East's Priority
The analysis of the Middle East situation by NATO agrees is based on the assumption that this area, said not Indochina, is the chosen field for Soviet expansion. The sources believe that the "hinge" of the Middle East is the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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Israel Could Lose Air Force In Russian Duels, U.S. Feels

By William Beecher
WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT).—A number of military and diplomatic analysts here believe that Soviet military activity in the United Arab Republic may well be aimed at challenging and destroying much of the Israeli Air Force.

This new line of reasoning, still speculative, is based in part on reports from Israeli and other intelligence sources of a stepped-up effort over the last several days to construct 40 to 50 surface-to-air missile sites along the Suez Canal.

Twice before, last summer and again last fall, the Egyptians constructed 24 sites for SAM-2 missiles along the canal and then deployed missiles in half of them. In both instances, Israeli fighter-bombers destroyed the sites, largely without opposition from Egyptian jets.

Over the last few days, Israeli fighter-bombers have begun to attack some of the new missile sites, but without much air opposition.

"The Israelis could win every dogfight, shooting down more planes than they lost, and still lose the war," one analyst said.

Negro Aide in Nixon Cabinet Assails Agnew and Mitchell

By William N. Curry

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—A black aide in the Nixon administration yesterday assailed the words and actions of administration figures as resident Spiro T. Agnew and General John N. Mitchell, a speech at Boston, Va., by C. Jackson, Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, urged the administration to embark on a program of social justice for all.

Mr. Jackson named no one in particular, but his comments applied to statements by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Agnew.

In remarks seemingly aimed at Mr. Mitchell, the architect of President Nixon's "law and order" campaign in 1968, Mr. Jackson said: "These words have inflamed passions and destroyed our sense of proportion to the point where speech is regarded as a crime and where clubs and guns are increasingly used as forms of instant punishment merely for using four-letter words or calling names."

"Few things would contribute more to bringing us together than the growth of law and order among the forces of law and order."

For Mr. Agnew, who has urged colleges not to lower admission standards to admit more blacks, Mr. Jackson had these words: "Open enrollment is educationally sound. The issue is not, as some have said, whether to lower the quality of education, but whether to lower the barriers that keep many talented people from continuing their schooling."

Least 3 Quit Staff of Kissinger

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—A Kissinger National Security Council staff is losing at least three more members and reports that two others are resigning.

One definitely leaving is E. Lynn, director of the program analysis staff. Mr. Morris, who has been on special projects for Mr. Kissinger's personal staff, understood that Mr. Lynn was leaving for a number of reasons, including his objection to the administration's military operations in Cambodia. Mr. Lynn said leaving for personal reasons. He said that other staff members share Mr. Lynn's views about policy in Cambodia. He also expressed his unhappiness about working conditions. He said he was leaving because he was not being paid for his work. He said he was leaving because he was not being paid for his work.

N.Y. Times, Union Reach Tentative Pact

By Robert M. Smith

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The New York Times and the printers' union reached a tentative agreement early today, averting a threatened shutdown of the newspaper.

Chief mediator Theodore W. Kheel said the tentative three-year agreement provided for wage increases of 15 percent the first year, 10 percent the second and 10 percent the third year.

The agreement also provided for a cost-of-living raise for increases above 6 percent for each of the last two years of the contract, effective on the anniversary dates of the contract.

The Times also took over the workers' \$40 a month pension payments and reduced day shift working hours to 3 1/4 hours a week.

The tentative settlement came after intensive bargaining was resumed in the face of a statement by the Times that it would have been forced temporarily to cease publication today.

The Times said that without a settlement it could not continue publishing because of a work slowdown by the printers that saw up to 15 hours of each workday occupied by union meetings.

During the slowdown, the Times said it lost \$4.3 million in advertising revenue and 115,873 man-hours of work worth \$648,464. A total of 797 columns of news was lost.

The tentative agreement affected only the printers and the Times. Agreements still must be negotiated between the Times and eight other craft unions and the Newspaper Guild, and between the unions and three other newspapers, The Daily News, The New York Post and The Long Island Press.

In past negotiations, the printers have set the pattern for the other noneditorial unions.

At a meeting this afternoon attended by about 400 printers, union president Bertram A. Powers said negotiations with the News, Post and Long Island Press would be difficult despite the settlement with the Times.

43 Held in Pa. Town In Racial Disorders

By Robert M. Smith

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., May 24 (AP)—Police have arrested 43 persons—28 for carrying weapons—in this small town, which has been shaken by two nights of racial disturbances.

Police reinforcements from neighboring communities were on duty in the town, where a dawn-to-dusk curfew has been imposed. Police dispersed about 150 persons, most of them white males, who chanted "white is right" at a hotel last night. Shots were fired from moving cars in various neighborhoods. No injuries were reported.

Strike Is Ended Steel Truckers

By Robert M. Smith

TEBUBURGH, May 24 (UPI)—Independent steel truckers ended their jobs today, ending a month strike that slowed the flow of steel to a trickle.

A truck driver seeking the to represent himself in negotiations with steel companies, Mr. March 25. Most are represented by the Teamsters Union, many also belong to the Iron Association of Steelworkers (FASH).

The association had sought to get out of the Teamsters Union. Return to work was decided at a meeting of the steelworkers yesterday.

Sam J. Hill, national president of FASH, said he had advised the drivers to return to work because they were losing their strength. He said that the drivers had voted to return to work last week.

acknowledged June 9

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—Justice Warren E. Burger announced Friday Judge Harry Calabrese of Minnesota will be in as a justice of the Supreme Court on June 9, filling a vacancy that has remained for more than a year.



INVITED GUEST—A fireman takes a breather in a dining room display in a store window during a fire in a Toronto furniture house. Damage was put at \$250,000.

Police 'Raid' on Miss. College Averted by Aide to Mitchell

By Jon Nordheimer

JACKSON, Miss., May 24 (UPI)—A dangerous confrontation between Mississippi state police and students at Jackson State College was averted yesterday when U.S. Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Leonard flew here from Washington in the middle of the night to calm both sides.

Mr. Leonard said that he rushed to Jackson after the Justice Department learned that state officials planned to enter the campus just before dawn to remove evidence of bullet holes in a women's dormitory where two Negroes were killed and seven other students wounded by police gunfire last week.

Jackson State students had maintained a vigil at the dormitory since the May 15 shootings and had warned that they would resist attempts by the state to remove the evidence, citing fear that it would be destroyed once it fell into the hands of those officials who were responsible for what they alleged to be an "unprovoked massacre."

Mr. Leonard, who said that the Justice Department had not been consulted by Mississippi officials on the plan to make a pre-dawn foray onto the campus, which has been officially closed since the shootings, lies in the middle of a large black community where tensions have run very high.

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Man Learns To Be Violent, Scientists Say

By John L. Hess

PARIS, May 24 (UPI)—People act violently because they have been taught to do so or made to do so, not because they were born aggressive, according to an international meeting of researchers that ended here yesterday.

The latest studies of aggressive behavior were discussed for a week by a score of scientists at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Their analyses differed widely, but they were unanimous in rejecting the view attributed to Dr. Konrad Lorenz and Desmond Morris that aggression is innate, inevitable and even beneficial.

"Lorenz and Morris are very ignorant of the major chunk of literature about both animals and man," said Prof. Robert A. Hinde, director of animal behavior study at the University of Cambridge.

"Lorenz read nothing," he continued. "His emphasis on the inevitability of aggression is a gross exaggeration. The danger in the Desmond Morris books ['The Naked Ape' and 'The Human Zoo'] is a dangerous intertwining of fact and fiction."

Lorenz Work

Dr. Lorenz, author of the book "On Aggression," heads the Max Planck Institute for the Physiology of Behavior at Seewiesen in Bavaria. Mr. Morris is curator of mammals at the London Zoological Society.

A milder conclusion was offered by Prof. David A. Hamburg, head of the psychology department at the Stanford University school of medicine and chairman of the symposium here.

"Aggressive behavior is learned," he said, "but it is very easy for the human species to learn it early in life."

"There was general agreement that war is not inevitable—there is no clear evidence of that," Prof. Hamburg said.

Prof. Hinde joined the social and political scientists here in arguing that biological studies could tell little about how man got into wars. "There is no war among animals," he declared.

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Haldeman Denies President Is 'Isolated'

Top Nixon Aide Assails 'Doom Crying'

LOS ANGELES, May 24 (AP)—President Nixon's principal assistant has assailed "the cry of doom crying" by news commentators who assert Mr. Nixon has been isolated by his staff.

"I am completely convinced that President Nixon is the most unisolated President in recent times," said H.R. Haldeman.

Mr. Haldeman was here last night to accept the alumni of the year award at the 50th-anniversary celebration of the University of California at Los Angeles.

He surprised a banquet gathering by making a partisan speech—"the only public speech I will probably make all year." The reason for the speech, he said, was that he was being blamed for the "isolation of the President."

Mr. Haldeman in effect is Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, supervising appointments and regulating the flow of reports to the chief executive.

Weekly Meeting

"Somewhere in the jungle of labyrinthine Manhattan Island there is a secret nerve center where, every Sunday afternoon, an enormously powerful group of men gather to decide what the Eastern establishment media line for the coming week will be," Mr. Haldeman said. "Most importantly, they decide on the password for the week."

A week or so ago it was "deceitful gamble." Then last week it was "crisis of leadership." Now they've discovered that the leadership's gamble was not so desperate and in fact it has already paid off handsomely by all criteria.

Mr. Haldeman said the media had declared "isolation of the President" week.

He denied that President Nixon's Cambodian decision had been made "in isolation and without adequate consideration of the consequences or consultation with those who should provide the input on such matters."

Mr. Haldeman said he spent the entire ten-day period before the April 30 Cambodia announcement with the President, adding:

"During those ten days the President spent about two-thirds of his time on Vietnam-Cambodia and related matters. He met daily with his various national security advisers—Henry Kissinger and members of his White House staff, Bill Rogers and key State Department officials, Mel Laird and the Joint Chiefs and others from Defense, Dick Helms and the CIA staff, and a number of other government and outside advisers."

Mr. Haldeman said the President listened carefully to each argument as he weighed his decision and then "after much deliberation, he finally reached what seemed to him an inevitable, logical conclusion."

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"During those ten days the President spent about two-thirds of his time on Vietnam-Cambodia and related matters. He met daily with his various national security advisers—Henry Kissinger and members of his White House staff, Bill Rogers and key State Department officials, Mel Laird and the Joint Chiefs and others from Defense, Dick Helms and the CIA staff, and a number of other government and outside advisers."

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Luncheonette Owner Recovers \$97,000 Illegally Seized in Gambling Raid

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The U.S. government handed back \$97,843 in cash to a luncheonette owner after a court ruled it had been illegally seized in a gambling raid.

Federal agents had confiscated \$125,882, but after various court defeats the government agreed to return \$100,000, which was further pared down by tax claims.

Emilio Pizzarello of Mount Vernon, N.Y., said his "faith in justice was restored."

Treasury agents seized the money in the store on April 15, 1965. Mr. Pizzarello, accused of taking bets, was charged and convicted of failure to register and pay the wagering tax.

The U.S. Supreme Court subsequently ruled that a law requiring gamblers to register violated the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination.

The U.S. District Court in New York City ordered the luncheonette owner's acquittal and last Monday the U.S. attorney for the Southern District ordered the cash returned, withholding \$25,882 as settlement of a tax claim.

"I'm glad it's all over," said Mr. Pizzarello as he watched the armored truck with his money speed toward a Brooklyn bank. Asked who owned the money, Mr. Pizzarello replied, "Myself, is all, and my family."

"Was it difficult to save \$100,000 from a small luncheonette?" a newsmen asked.

Mr. Pizzarello beamed and answered, "Yes."

Nixon Proposes a Treaty To Exploit Seabed for All

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—President Nixon proposed yesterday that the coastal nations of the world waive their claims to the ocean floors beyond the continental shelf and preserve this vast region as the common heritage of mankind.

The President urged all nations to renounce territorial demands to the seabed beyond the depth of 660 feet and called for a treaty that "should establish an international regime for the exploitation of seabed resources beyond this limit."

More than 90 percent of the world's ocean area exceeds the depth of 660 feet.

In a statement on United States ocean policy made public by the White House, Mr. Nixon also proposed machinery "for authorizing exploitation of seabed resources" beyond the depth of 660 feet.

His Proposals

He proposed that coastal nations "act as trustees for the international community" to govern the international seabed zone. "In return, each coastal state would receive a share of the international revenues from the zone in which it acts as trustee and could impose additional taxes if these were deemed desirable," the President's statement said.

"As a second step, agreed international machinery would authorize and regulate exploration and use of seabed resources beyond the continental margin," it added.

Mr. Nixon said the United States "will introduce specific proposals at the next meeting of the United Nations seabed committee to carry out these objectives."

In the meantime, according to an accompanying announcement from the State Department, the United States would "continue to adhere to the position that it is not obliged to recognize territorial seas which exceed three miles."

Most nations claim territorial seas of 3 to 12 miles, with five Latin-American countries even claiming 200 miles.

The State Department announcement said: "The United States supports the 12-mile limit as the most widely accepted one but only if a treaty can be negotiated which will achieve widespread international acceptance and will provide for freedom of navigation through and over international straits. At the same time the United States will attempt to accommodate the interests of coastal states in the fishery resources of their coasts."

The President's statement apparently drew on a report issued last year by a United Nations technical group, the Economic and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed.

Profitable exploitation of "the vast mineral reserves contained in the ocean floor" might be possible, the report said.

At Everett, Wash., Sen. Henry Jackson, D. Wash., told a news conference that President Nixon called him yesterday to announce that the planned gas shipments through Washington to the Umatilla Ordnance Depot near Hermiston, Ore., had been canceled.

The White House would not confirm Sen. Jackson's statement. But it was learned from sources that the proposed shipment of the gas to Oregon had been canceled.

Pentagon officials confirmed earlier reports that Kodiak Island Naval Station was being considered as an alternate site.

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Police Battle Leftist Youths After Fascist Rally in Milan

MILAN, May 24 (UPI)—Police heart of Milan. Police arrested 17 persons today, bringing the two-day total to 52.

The youths disrupted a rally for the June 7 regional elections at which Giorgio Almirante, leader of the Neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, addressed a crowd of followers.

Trague Paper Hits Dubcek Under Attack

PRAHA, May 24 (Reuters)—Editorial in the Communist Rude Pravo today launched bitterest personal attack to date against Alexander Dubcek, leader of the Czechoslovak reform movement.

The article accused the 41-year-old Dubcek of hypocrisy, narrow-mindedness, irresponsibility and tactics "that paralyzed the party, government, economy, the entire state society."

The article left little doubt that Dubcek will be expelled from party—he was suspended last week—and recalled from his ambassadorial post in Turkey.

Moc accused rebel French Communist philosopher Roger Garaudy of "multiplying one of the examples of the hypocrisy, narrow-mindedness, irresponsibility and tactics of the French party."

Garaudy Expelled

Garaudy, 56, was expelled from the French party on Wednesday after a quarrel with the group over ideology and events in Czechoslovakia. The row was ignited by Mr. Garaudy's allegation that the French party led the Czechoslovak leaders to remarks made by Mr. Dubcek in his discussion with Mr. Molotov in Paris last week, which led to paralysis, Mr. Dubcek's Interior Minister, Pavel, supplied a report with the facts, proving it was a direct opposite situation of what he was telling the French.

Police, wearing helmets with plastic visors, moved into the crowd of youths to disperse them. The youths threw a barrage of stones and fire bombs and then retreated to a large outdoor cafe.

Tourists Scatter

Sunday strollers scattered for cover as the students began hurling glasses, tables, chairs and bottles at the advancing police.

Police then opened fire with the tear gas, which sent most of the youths running. Some scattered hand-to-hand fighting broke out between policemen armed with batons and students using pieces of wood.

Officials said that nine policemen and seven other persons were injured in the 90-minute brawl.

Last night, several persons were injured in a series of running battles between police and anarchists.

That incident started when police broke up an unauthorized rally by the Milan Anarchist Organization.

Meanwhile, the country began returning to normal after a week of strikes. Unions are threatening more action after the June 7 election unless the government enacts social reforms.

Suspension Asked

The government asked the three major union confederations to suspend the strikes until the elections. While agreeing on the need for reforms, the government said they could not be put into effect on the scale and within the time demanded by the unions.

Reforms are necessary, Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin said, "but in the way in which a Western country accepts change—without draining itself economically and without losing its liberty."

Soviet Cosmonauts Welcome Armstrong

LENINGRAD, May 24 (UPI)—U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon, arrived in the Soviet Union tonight to a warm reception by Soviet cosmonauts.

In Leningrad to participate in the 13th session of the International Committee on Space Research, Mr. Armstrong was welcomed by Russian Maj. Gen. Georgi Beregovoy, Soviet space agency and scientists.



MODERN TIMES—Boris Ikev, a reindeer breeder of the Polyarnaya Zvezda (Pole Star) state farm in Kamchatka, Siberia, using the very latest compact Karat walkie-talkie to keep track of his herds.

Tunisian Court Sentences Ex-Minister to Ten Years

TUNIS, May 24 (Reuters)—The high court today sentenced Ahmed Ben Salah, president Habib Bourguiba's former economic minister, to ten years imprisonment with hard labor on charges of treason and mismanaging the national economy.

Mr. Ben Salah, 44, who had faced a possible death sentence, was also stripped of his political rights and ordered to observe a further ten years of restricted residence.

Five former senior officials convicted of complicity received sentences ranging from ten years with hard labor to a five-year suspended term. One was acquitted.

Local newspapers later said justice had been done "in independence and serenity," reflecting a widespread feeling here that the court had dealt with the disgraced former economic overlord with relative moderation.

But foreign lawyers here regretted that the court had failed to allow highly placed French officials to testify in Mr. Ben Salah's defense during the five-day trial.

Mr. Ben Salah was found to have mismanaged the Tunisian economy by falsifying statistics in his controversial campaign to set up agricultural cooperatives and being responsible for \$2.25 million of budget irregularities. He was also charged with violating the constitution and abusing his power.

Morale-Boosting State Department Doves Lose Nest

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—The State Department has lost its doves' nest but the pair of two-week-old fledglings are reported to be alive and well nearby.

The nest's appearance on a second-floor ledge above the department's diplomatic entrance on C Street NW had been a symbolic morale-builder for employees in the week following the U.S. attack on the Cambodian border sanctuaries, and its disappearance yesterday was noted at the daily press briefing.

Spokesman Carl Barthel said it had been "spirited away," and the department's security men were investigating.

The fledglings, it turned out, were out testing their wings early yesterday when an overzealous General Services Administration employee followed to the letter instructions to remove the nest when the doves were gone. Both the parents and fledglings were found nearby, looking "bewildered," as one official dove-watcher put it.

Vorster Says U.K. Gave In To Blackmail Attacks Cancellation Of Cricket Tour

SALISBURY, May 24 (UPI)—South African Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster yesterday accused the British government of submitting "easily and willingly" to blackmail by forcing cancellation of the all-white Springbok cricket tour.

He said it would not change his country's racial policies in sport. In a statement at the end of a three-day official visit to Rhodesia, Mr. Vorster said the forces of law and order had suffered a heavy defeat.

Addressing journalists on the lawn of Independence House, the official residence of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, Mr. Vorster said: "During the whole controversy, I purposely did not say anything because I did not want to give anybody any excuse for canceling the tour."

"I would like to say this: Every lawyer will tell you that if you once pay a blackmailer you will have to meet increased demands as time goes on."

"For a government to submit so easily and so willingly to open blackmail is to me unbelievable. It is not cricket or sport that loses, but it is the forces of law and order which suffer a heavy defeat."

Mr. Vorster said he was "very sorry" for the cricket lovers of Britain. "They won't have the opportunity of seeing the best cricket side in the world," he added.

Rhodesian Rugby Team

JOHANNESBURG, May 24 (Reuters)—A Rhodesian rugby team was reported here today to have canceled a tour of South Africa because a Chinese player would be barred from the country.

The University College of Rhodesia team was to have begun its first tour of South Africa next month.

A Johannesburg newspaper today quoted coach Andrew Lang as saying that the South African authorities had said that it would be a waste of time applying for a visa for the player, Ralph Eeson, a law lecturer.

Mr. Lang said his group was left with no alternative. It decided that either the entire team went, or no team went at all. So the tour was called off.

As a Chinese Mr. Eeson would be considered non-white in South Africa. Japanese visitors are granted honorary white status for the duration of their stay here.

British Conservatives Attack Cancellation of Cricket Tour

LONDON, May 24 (Reuters)—group which was formed to oppose the anti-apartheid "Stop the 70 Tours" organization, said: "Bearing in mind the decision of Black Friday, it is clear we have now had a call to arms."

"If our demands are not met we will stop the Commonwealth Games," he said.

The anti-apartheid group, meanwhile, announced a spread of its demonstrations to industries doing business with South Africa.

He told Conservative party workers it had serious implications far beyond the world of cricket.

"The government used their full authority to force a group of British citizens to abandon an activity which was peaceful and lawful and would have given enjoyment to thousands of their fellow citizens," Mr. Maudling said.

"They acted under the pressure of threats from abroad and at home—the one amounting to blackmail, the other including threats of violence. It was a clear concession to those who advocate force and intolerance in our society."

Mr. Maudling was referring to threats by 14 African, Asian and Caribbean countries to boycott the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh in July if the South African cricket tour went ahead and to plans for anti-apartheid demonstrations in Britain.

Mr. Maudling said the fundamental issue of liberty under the law had been called into question. There were features of the government's attitude which were self-contradictory, if not hypocritical, he said.

"The trade and business of South Africa are just as much based on apartheid as is cricket," he said.

Quintin Hogg, Conservative spokesman on home affairs, Friday night described the "call it off" demand made to the cricket authorities by Labor Home Secretary James Callaghan as "ballyhoo."

He said the whole operation was "a classical illustration of the inability of the Labor government to preserve freedom in this country or to maintain law and order."

But meanwhile, Labor party members praised the government's action and Commonwealth Games officials in Edinburgh were relieved that the games could go ahead without fear of a boycott.

Threat of Disruption

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—The Anti-Demonstration Association today threatened to disrupt the Commonwealth Games. Peter Tombs, chairman of the

Heath's Yacht Runs Aground

RAMSGATE, England, May 24 (Reuters)—Conservative party leader Edward Heath ran aground in his yacht.

Morning Cloud, last night at the end of a weekend cruise.

The man who won last year's Sydney-Hobart ocean race found himself stuck for 45 minutes on a sandbank outside the harbor of this English Channel port—after a 70-mile trip from Harwich, further north.

When Morning Cloud was eventually pulled clear of the sandbank and sailed into harbor, a watching crowd cheered.

Nationalist Arson Suspected in Fire At Welsh Bridge

BANGOR, Wales, May 24 (AP)—Fire swept the 130-year-old Britannia Tubular Bridge here early today. Police suspected Welsh nationalist sabotage of the historic railroad bridge to the Island of Anglesey off northwest Wales.

A man was seen running away shortly before the fire was discovered. The flames ate through the wooden lining of the metal structure at the Bangor end. Firemen fought the blaze for four hours.

The bridge was reported in no danger of falling. But no trains were being allowed to cross until it was declared safe.

Executions in Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 24 (UPI)—A firing squad publicly executed four men convicted of murder and theft in the town of Awka in eastern Nigeria. The Nigerian Daily Times reported yesterday.

The executions, held Friday, drew a crowd of about 5,000 persons. A soldier was also executed in mid-western Nigeria for having killed two women.

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EXPO'70

Whither Art Thou, Spino T. Agnew?

By James Reston

'If You Get On Now, You'll Be Riding When It Starts Up.

By C. L. Sulzberger

By Chalmers M. Roberts

France's Role

Washington views on the sur-

Peking and to act in his name inside Cambodia; Sihanouk thus

Letters

A New Order

John Hay Whitney

Katherine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1896

BERLIN.—The government is actively engaged in preparing to resist England's designs of annexing Amatzougland, the effect of which would be to cut off the Transvaal Republic from all hopes of obtaining a seaboard. The most novel feature of this action of the German government is that it is to be accomplished with the assistance of France. Germany intends to make use of its sympathies for the Boer race, as an allied Teutonic people, in order to work hand in hand with France to check British ambitions in Africa.

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1930

PARIS.—M. Paul Deschanel, the French President, who left Paris by special train from the Gare de Lyon at 9:30 on Sunday night to unveil the monument set up at Montbrison (Loire) in memory of the aviator Senator Raymond, met with an accident during the night that might have had serious consequences. The President fell from the train onto the railroad embankment, but happily sustained only slight injuries and was able to return to Paris last night by automobile. He is a little sore, c'est tout.

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Germany.....D.M.	55.00	108.00	200.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	50.00	95.00	167.00
Greece (air).....D.F.	55.00	108.00	200.00	Spain (air).....	44.50	84.00	159.00
Greece (air).....D.F.	54.00	104.00	200.00	Spain (air).....	44.50	84.00	159.00
Iran (air).....	31.00	45.75	85.00	Sweden (air).....	102.00	190.00	357.00
Israel (air).....	51.00	95.00	174.00	Switzerland (air).....	50.00	95.00	167.00
Israel (air).....	50.00	90.00	160.00	Thailand (air).....	50.00	95.00	167.00
Italy.....D.F.	70.00	135.00	245.00	Tunisia (air).....	50.00	95.00	167.00
Kenya (air).....	45.00	86.00	162.00	Turkey (air).....	50.00	95.00	167.00
Lebanon (air).....	72.00	135.00	245.00	U.S.A. (air).....	50.00	95.00	167.00
Libya (air).....	33.00	44.00	82.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	50.00	95.00	167.00

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One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year. It could be you—or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow...next week...next month. Said to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to double again in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the answer to these questions? We believe we have the answer in the famous Extra Cash Plan that...

Pays you \$400.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have an extra \$400.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. Now, this low-cost Plan from National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your special low rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this \$400.00-A-MONTH Hospital Plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in addition to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Spend the money you use for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage payments, to replace savings—or any necessary but easily extras not covered fully by most hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have some hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover all bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed low-cost Extra-Cash Protection that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

You get your \$400.00 per month cash TAX-FREE—as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and sickness—for as long as you are confined to the hospital—even for life, if necessary! And remember, this National Home Policy pays tax-free cash direct to you in addition to whatever you receive from any other protection you carry—Blue Cross, Blue Shield, even Medicare if you're 65 or over.

And, when you and your insured spouse are hospitalized at the same time for an accidental cause, this National Health Plan pays you an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. You receive not \$400.00 but \$800.00 a month. Your

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this Plan as the important addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other company. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. And you will be glad to know the checks will be big ones! In addition to the \$400.00 a month you may receive from Medicare, this National Health Plan pays you \$200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and a full \$400.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter...even for life, if necessary!

spouse receives not \$400.00 but \$800.00 a month. That's \$1,200.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month (when under age 65) starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

We can never cancel your Policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you get or how many times you collect from us. Your Policy guarantees that we cannot cancel your protection after you've made a lot of claims, or become old—or for any other reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family—this Plan (NH10-668)...

Pays you \$400.00-a-month cash Maternity Benefit!

Ordinary hospital insurance may take care of part of your expenses when you go to the hospital to have a baby. But what about the rest? The rest you collect from us. Extra-Cash Protection that gives you cash to help buy all the things you need for the new baby! Now, if both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have added Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits to the basic Plan, you get extra cash to use any way you want. If a pregnancy, childbirth or even miscarriage puts you in the hospital for one day, five days, 10 days—as long as necessary—you are paid for every day of your confinement at the rate of \$400.00 a month.

All these added cash benefits.

Added cash benefit: Up to \$2,000.00 cash for accidental loss of limbs or eyesight, when the loss occurs anytime within 90 days of the accident. The loss you collect from us is terrible. Nothing can replace the loss, but a \$1,000.00 or \$2,000.00 check helps bring peace of mind during the period of adjustment.

Added cash benefit: Choose Coverage for Children (with or without Maternity Benefits) and all your dependent, unmarried children from age one month through 18 years will be covered, too! This National Health Plan pays at the rate of \$240.00 a month, when your youngster is hospitalized...for removal of tonsils, appendix or any other illness or injury. Yes, you will receive \$240.00 a month—as long as your child is in the hospital.

Added cash benefit: Pays as much as \$4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at home. You collect an extra \$400.00 A MONTH when your doctor has you employ a full-time Registered Nurse within 5 days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. Your benefits continue for the same number of days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months.

We pay your premiums when you are not able.

Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 3 weeks or more, this National Health Plan WILL PAY ALL PREMIUMS THAT COME DUE FOR YOU AND ALL COVERED MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY WHILE YOU ARE CONFINED TO THE HOSPITAL BEYOND THE INITIAL 8-WEEK PERIOD. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for five days, you will receive \$400.00 A MONTH WHILE YOU ARE IN THE HOSPITAL—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Health Plan Policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and expenses resulting from any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy...during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this Policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the Policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Nationally known and respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in Reader's Digest, Parents, National Geographic and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than one million dollars a month.

Grateful Policyowners write...

"Received your check for \$850.00. I appreciate having the money sent directly to me so I could decide how to use it."

NICHOLAS CHRYST, Green Bay, Wisc.

"It was wonderful to receive your check for \$555.00. I'm very pleased. It paid real well."

Mrs. BESSIE GRIMMER, Kansas City, Mo.

"Everyone should have your coverage. I know I wouldn't be without it."

WALTER TUCKER, Fayetteville, N.C.

Make your decision carefully.

Think how costly a hospital confinement will be. Imagine paying for those indispensable doctor, surgical and nursing services that are not covered by your present insurance. Would you be able to afford the quiet and privacy of a private room and a private nurse, should you so desire? Or a telephone to keep in touch with loved ones? Or the rental of a TV set to help pass the lonely hours? Who would pay your bills that keep on coming in at home? Many folks have lost their life savings, their cars, even their homes trying to meet runaway hospital and medical costs. And no one knows whose turn it will be next.

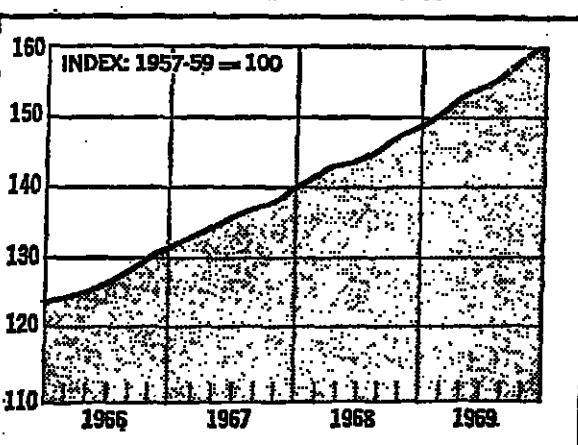
Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this Plan—only a few days? Because this is a limited Enrollment Period—and we must receive your Enrollment Form at the same time as all the others in order to pass on to you the savings that come from processing many policies at one time. This highly efficient "mass enrollment" method enables us to give you the broadest coverage at the lowest cost.

We mail you the Policy as soon as we receive your Enrollment Form. When the Policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. Take all the time you need. It's a very short document, and you'll be pleasantly surprised to discover there is NO FINE PRINT. Then—show it, if you wish, to someone you trust. Perhaps your lawyer, accountant or doctor. Better still—show it to your own insurance man...even though he may be working for another company! If he is a personal friend, he has your best interests in mind. So you can believe him when he tells you there is no better bargain available anywhere—at any price!

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!

Source: Wall Street Journal



MEDICAL CARE COSTS rose in September, 1969, to 157.6% of the 1957-59 average, from 155.8% a month earlier. These costs are components of the Government consumer price index.

HERE ARE YOUR LOW RATES.

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to protect yourself, your spouse and any adult dependents. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only \$3.45
45-49	only \$3.95
50-54	only \$4.45
55-74	only \$4.95
75-79	only \$5.95
80 and over	only \$6.95

Only \$1.90 more per month covers all your dependents...

from the age of one month through 18 years. And then if you wish, just add 95¢ monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too! Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost!

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) is the same low premium you will continue to pay; it will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next. Once you have enrolled in this National Health Plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advances or only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

Act NOW—"Later" May Be Too Late!

Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month. TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

National Liberty Corporation brings you the Washington Report daily over more than 300 stations coast-to-coast

THESE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tell you how National Home's EXTRA CASH HOSPITAL PLAN gives you the protection you need—at amazingly low cost!

- How much will my Policy pay me when I go to the hospital?**
\$400.00 per month. If you're 65 or over, you collect in addition to any Medicare benefits, \$200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$400.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized afterwards. You collect cash not just for yourself, but for all Covered Members of your family when they are hospitalized! And you collect cash even if you're in the hospital for only one day!
- When do I collect \$2,000.00 extra cash for accidents?**
We pay you \$1,000.00 extra cash for complete accidental loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye, and \$2,000.00 extra cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if the loss occurs as long as 3 months after the accident.
- Suppose I am paid benefits for any sickness or accident. What happens if I am again hospitalized for the same condition?**
Don't worry! You still collect the regular cash benefits provided by your Policy for as long as your confinement lasts.
- Will you pay me \$400.00-a-month cash—even for pregnancy?**
Yes! Many health plans don't cover pregnancy. But we do, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits are added to the basic Plan. You collect cash benefits for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this Plan for entire pregnancy period.)
- Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital? Will any children we have in the future be protected, too?**
You collect \$240.00-a-month cash any time your child goes to the hospital, when Coverage for Children is added to the basic Plan...each time any dependent, unmarried child (age 1 month through 18 years) is in the hospital for confinement, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. And if you have a growing family—as soon as your newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—automatically...at no additional cost to you.
- Are there times I might collect as much as \$1,600.00 a month?**
There are! Remember, we pay cash not just for you but for every Covered Member of your family. National Health Plan Members get an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. If you and your covered spouse are both in an accident and go to the hospital at the same time, you receive \$1,600.00-a-month tax-free cash (when under age 65). This amount is paid for as long as both of you remain in the hospital—even for life if necessary.
- Am I ever allowed to stop paying premiums during a long stay in the hospital—yet still remain fully covered?**
Yes, you are! Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 3 weeks or more, this National Health Plan will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back either.
- How do I go about submitting a claim?**
We invite you to contact Cash Benefits Headquarters direct. Whether you want to submit a claim, or just ask us a question, don't hesitate to contact us. As a National Health Plan Member, you are entitled to prompt, courteous and direct attention at all times...and you will get it.
- Does this Plan pay in any hospital?**
You will be covered in any duly authorized hospital of your choice anywhere in the world, except a U.S. Government hospital, or a nursing or convalescent facility.
- Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover?**
Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your Policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
- What are the requirements to enroll in this Extra Cash Hospital Plan?**
You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health and, to qualify during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
- Besides saving money—are there any other advantages of joining this National Health Plan during this Enrollment Period?**
Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period, there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waiters" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your Policy!
- How do I enroll?**
Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and send it, via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM

Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan
NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA 6-0437-7-01

(Please Print)
NAME _____
MR. _____
MISS _____
First Middle Initial Last

ADDRESS _____
Street or RD # _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ SEX Male ☐ Female ☐

OCCUPATION _____
List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE		
			MONTH	DAY	YEAR	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.
☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.

I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature X _____ Date _____
NH10-668

MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, SAT., MAY 30, 1970

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home Policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this Plan, return the Policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Wiley
PRESIDENT

National Home Life Assurance Company



a service of National Liberty Corporation
National Home Life Assurance Company
The Honorable William W. Scranton, Chairman of the Board
Adm. Office: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
1920—Fifty Years of Service—1970

This Plan is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Exit a Speaker: How Much Will It Mean?

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON.—Today the fullest power lies in the personal influence of the occupant of the speaker's chair. It is relied upon far more than a legitimate share of authority. To maintain personal influence, the speaker is forced to engage in a savage political scramble involving sectional interests, local claims and personal advancements, all of which are more fondly regarded by the inner circle of the House than party loyalties or vital national issues.

This paragraph, written five years ago by Rep. Richard Bolling of Missouri, a longtime student of the House of Representatives, helps explain, among other things, why John McCormack will probably not go down in congressional annals as one of the great speakers despite his considerable tenure.

Even so, Mr. McCormack's announcement that he would not seek re-election this year was a thunderclap over the Capitol. He had insisted as recently as a few months ago that he intended to serve at least one more term, despite his age of 78 and mounting displeasure with his unexciting regime.

But things had not been going well for the speaker. A prominent Democrat, a Saltzman at that, made it known he might challenge Mr. McCormack in a primary in his South Carolina district. The cloud of the conspiracy and perjury indictment of his chief aide, Martin Swetz, and his friend, Nathan Voloshin, still hung over his office.

The description of the speaker's above also indicates why Mr. McCormack's predecessor, Sam Rayburn of Texas, is judged among the few immortals to preside over the House and why his probable successor, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, may encounter some measure of difficulty in improving on the McCormack record.

For the truth is that the speaker's position is not in the rules of the House but, if at all, in the minds of its members.

As a result, a speaker only becomes a really effective leader if he is able to deal, in the liberal and the political sense, with each of his members personally.

The Rayburn Skill

It was this sort of specialized service that Sam Rayburn provided with diligence and great skill during 36 years in the chair. He built up the due hills.

John McCormack, already nearly 70 when he took the rostrum in 1961, never accumulated that complicated man-by-man collection of personal due bills that can knit a heterogeneous assemblage of politicians closely to the man they acknowledge as their leader. He had their respect, their affection, but he did not always have their votes.

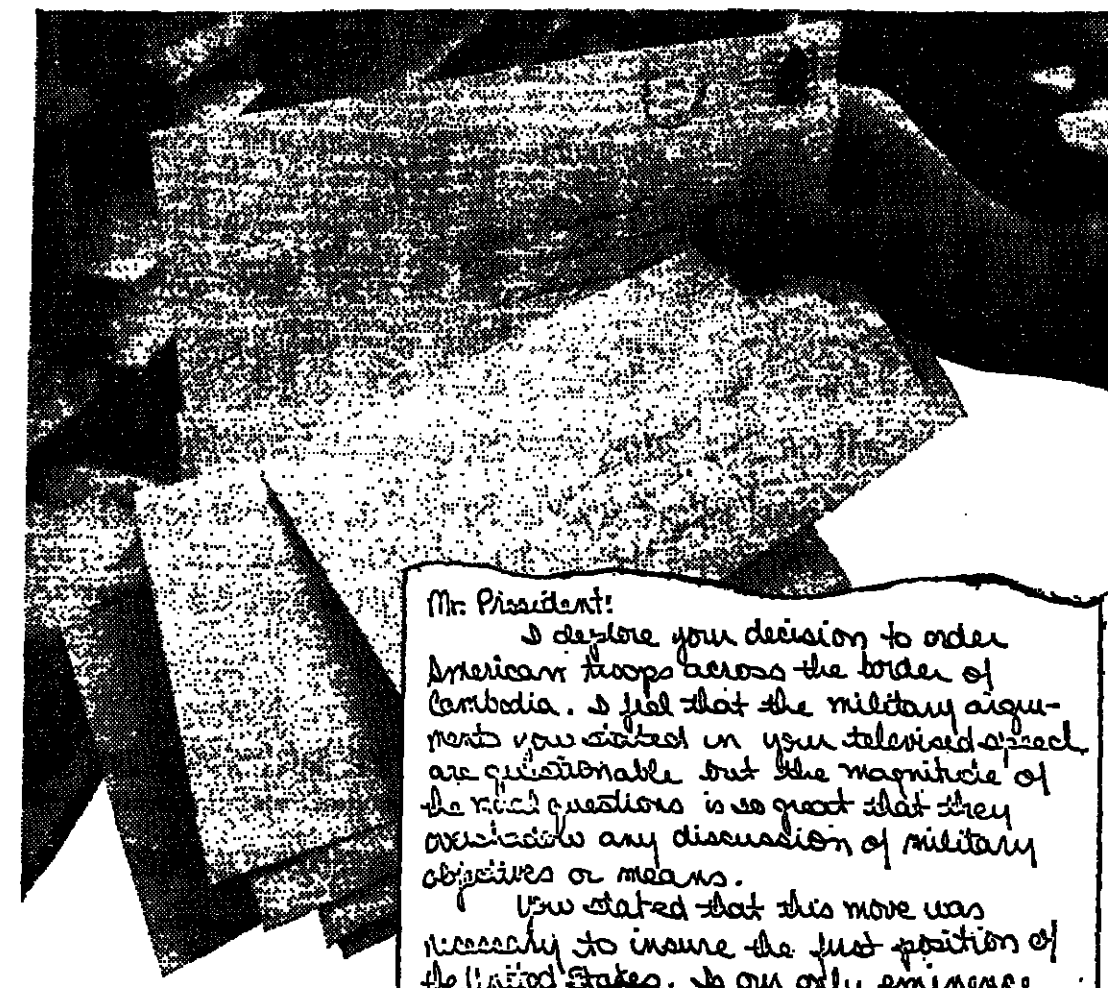
If elected next January—and no one doubted last week he would be—Carl Albert will not inherit any more directly usable authority than John McCormack will have laid down. It will be up to him to see what kind of show he is able to run whether the native cunning and dogged Texas perseverance of Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson has seeped north across the border into Oklahoma.

Mr. Albert, of course, is a different man, with the genuine intellectual attainment of a Rhodes scholar and the somewhat more current vantage point of a man who came to Congress after World War II. In 1948, at 62, he was not precisely the leader of a youth movement in the House, but he is a clear generation closer to today than his predecessor.

In the wake of last week's announcement of Speaker McCormack's retirement, no contest appeared for Mr. Albert, but a very spirited one developed over filling his present job of Democratic leader.

Liberal candidates rushed forward in such imposing and self-confident numbers that they threatened to fracture the tenuous "majority" within the House Democratic delegation. There were Morris Udall of Arizona, Mr. Bolling and James O'Hara of Michigan, with at least Edward Boland of Massachusetts in the wings.

If the liberals are unable to unite on one of these men, the job could go to Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, now chairman of the Democratic caucus. He is presently expected to get votes from a number of Southern conservatives plus some big-city congressmen who respect his position as the Washington agent of Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago.



Mr. President:
I deplore your decision to order American troops across the border of Cambodia. I feel that the military arguments you stated in your televised speech are questionable but the magnitude of the risk questions is so great that they outweigh any discussion of military objectives or means.
You stated that this move was necessary to insure the just position of the United States. Is our only eminence

My wife and I are 100% behind you and support your foreign policy which we know is for the best interest of our country.
Don't give in to any "loud-mouthed" protesters who do not represent our silent majority.

THIS IS MY FIRST LETTER TO A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND I HAVE PASSED MY 60th BIRTHDAY.
I BELIEVE THAT IN ORDERING TROOPS INTO CAMBODIA YOU HAVE MADE A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.
LAST NIGHT I HAD DINNER WITH A GROUP OF ABLE MEN MOST OF WHOM VOTED FOR YOU FOR PRESIDENT. NOT ONE OF THEM HAD A SINGLE KIND WORD FOR YOUR NEW POLICY—EXPANSIONISM.

I am taking the liberty of writing to assure you that I support you in your decisions as President of the United States. Dad alone knows if they will be the right ones, but no one could be ashamed of decisions that one feels in his heart, he must make. one must do what he sincerely feels he must do, regardless of criticism and condemnation.

Hundreds of thousands of letters have poured into the White House post office, at top, in recent weeks. The flood has been touched off by President Nixon's actions in Cambodia and the resultant domestic strife. Above are four examples of what the President's correspondents have been saying.

one topic. The dominant message was: Don't get involved in Cambodia.
Who writes to a president? How good a cross-section of the American public, how reliable a sample of public opinion is it? No one knows for certain.

Many Children

But when one looks at random "sorts" of the mail, as the packets of from 25 to 75 letters move from the White House mail room through the hands of the 17 analysts, there are impressions. Lots of school children write, and retired people, businessmen, housewives, religious fanatics, and people with personal problems ranging from the "surface electric itch" to sons in prison or Vietnam. After the Cambodia decision came the mail from the professors, doctors, executives, affluent suburbanites, students—a strong surge from the educated and articulate.

There are hints, too, of the kind of people who write in their home addresses.
On the Cambodian-Kent issues, the letters supporting the President (in fact, often more hawkish than he) and tougher on student dissenters bore postmarks from places like Riverton, Wash.; Tulsa City, Okla.; Ulysses, Kan.; Pekin, Ill.; Rock Hill,

S. C. This is small town and rural America, with the Northeast conspicuously absent.
New England and New York loom large in the "anti" mail, but so do other big cities across the nation—Cleveland, Philadelphia, Providence, San Francisco, Chicago, Baton Rouge, and the academic centers—Madison, Wis., Palo Alto, Calif.; Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Chapel Hill, N.C. So while it can be argued that the Northeast suddenly burst into voice in opposition to the Cambodian invasion, it is equally demonstrable that the dissent is not regional (Sen. Barry Goldwater's office reports that his Arizona mail is less than two-to-one in favor of the Nixon position).

The sample of presidential mail that any one set of eyes can see is too small for broad judgment, but not too small to know that there is eloquence, passion and despair in the country, and that the angry division between sharply polarizing viewpoints has grown deeper in the last few weeks.

Nature Makes a Comeback in Cornwall

By Alfred Friendly

Penzance, England (WP).—

The Torrey Canyon disaster provides stunning evidence of nature's tremendous recuperative power. Three years after the event, its effects can be detected only by the most experienced marine biologist.

Although 15,000 tons of crude oil were dumped along Cornwall's 140-mile coastline at Easter, 1967, all a layman can see today (if it is pointed out to him) are some preternaturally blackened rocks.

The supertanker, on a run from the Persian Gulf to Milford Haven, tried to save half an hour by cutting close to Land's End. It drove on to Pollard Rock of the Seven Stones, 15 miles to the west of Cornwall's farthest point, and remained speared on the jagged submarine cliffs.

Its back broken by wind and tide, surviving repeated bombings to set it afire, until six weeks later when it wrenched free and dropped below the waves. In the first two weeks, it spilled its cargo of 117,000 tons of Kuwaiti crude.

Never in history had there been a sea pollution of such magnitude and malevolence so close to densely inhabited land. Most of the oil was mercifully driven out to sea by a freakish gale of a northeast wind that sprang up after the first week. But about 21,000 tons hit the British coast and 15,000 tons came ashore at Land's End and along the north and south Cornish coasts, vacationland for millions of Britons.

Predictions Wrong

Many predicted that Cornwall would be ruined as a holiday spot for a decade or a generation. As it turned out, not even the 1967 tourist season suffered. About 80 to 90 percent of the damage to the great sandy beaches and the superb rocky coves was cleaned up in six weeks and the rest by the end of the season.

It was done by massive use of detergents. For every three tons of oil that hit the coast, two tons of detergents were used. There can be no doubt of its efficacy. It was sprayed on the rocks and sands in a gigantic operation involving ships, planes and helicopters. Army troops, civilian volunteers, commercial fishermen and auxiliary firemen worked day and night to save the Duchy of Cornwall's second biggest source of income (china clay is the first).

On some beaches, the oil-fouled sand was simply bulldozed up and hauled away. More usually, the beaches were plowed and harrowed as the emulsifier was sprayed on and mixed. With each outgoing tide, more and more of the horrible "chocolate mousse" went out to sea and less and less returned on the next flood. The process could be thought of as a stupendous and repeated scrubbing and flushing of millions of tons of sand.

By June, when the tourist season began, almost no frequented beach or cove or rocky path carried a residue of oil or detergent.
For a year or so, the argument raged whether the treatment had been proper. For it became clear beyond dispute that it was the use of detergents, which were toxic, and not the oil that inflicted the overwhelming damage to marine flora and fauna.

That was not the case with the sea birds. Their enemy was the oil. Somehow, the divers in particular seemed to be attracted to it rather than repelled by the greasy slicks, and they plunged through them. Most died from the effect on the plumage, the rest from ingesting the oil. Well-meaning attempts to cleanse contaminated birds proved futile and, in the end, cruel.

Birds Perished

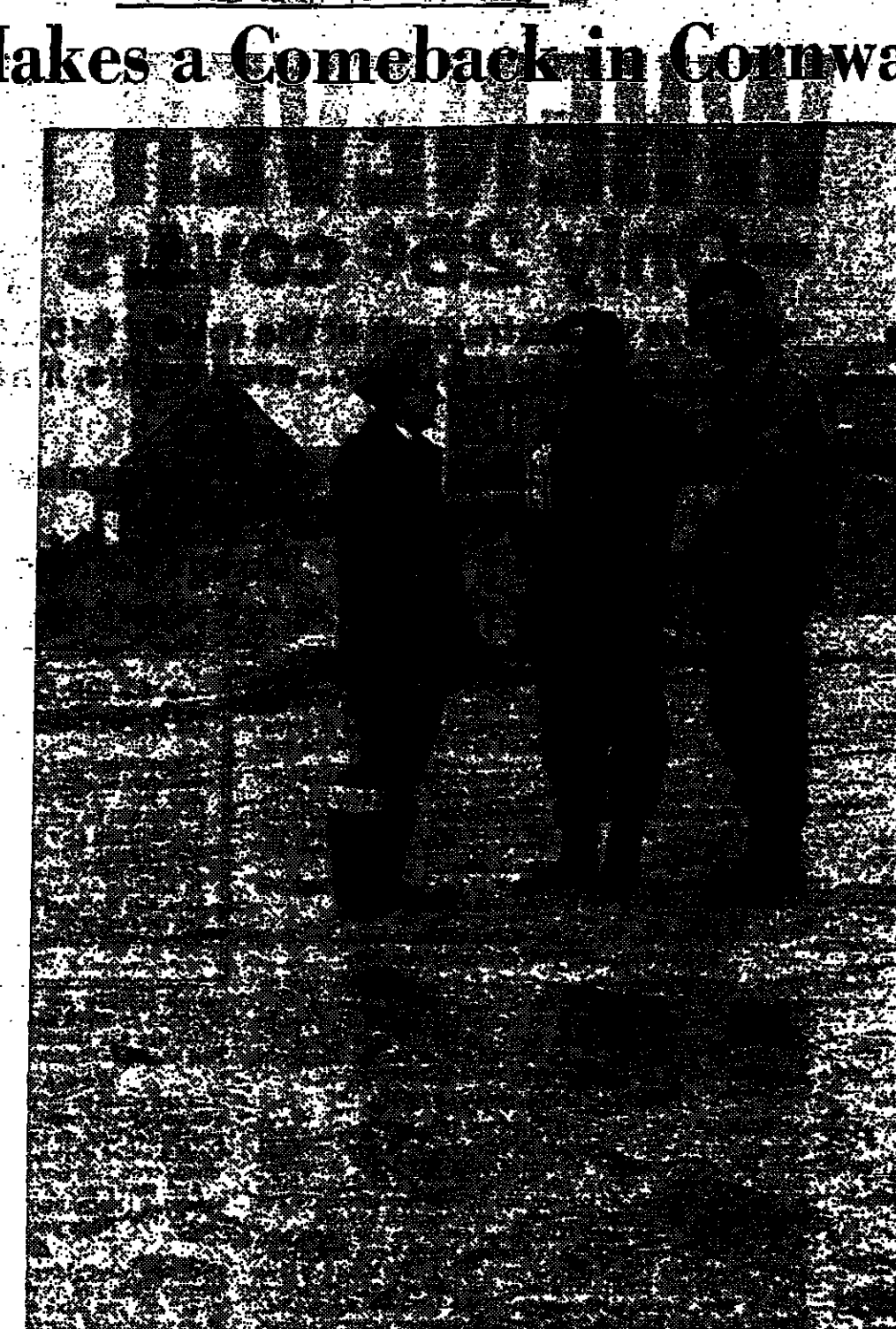
Many thousands of sea birds perished and the pre-1967 population has not yet been restored. The decrease, British ornithologists are beginning to conclude, is less attributable to the Torrey Canyon than to what seems to be a worldwide decline in many species, probably because of chronic contamination by pesticides.

From evidence in a few remote places in Cornwall and Brittany that were not given the detergent treatment, the biologists point out that wind and rain, the scouring of the sea and particularly the bacteria in it, can and have cleaned up the contamination without chemical help, in a matter of a few months.

To which the earnest and hardworking Cornwall officials who mounted the cleaning campaign reply that they had not "a matter of a few months" to play with. Starting then in the face was the prospect of losing the annual \$120 million that tourists spend in Cornwall each summer. They had six weeks to go before the season began.

They argue—and the biologists cannot refute the point—that however much natural action might have cleansed the rocks and cliffs and even the surface sand over a period of

In Torrey Canyon's Wake



TIDES OF MARCH—Three of the British Army engineers charged with cleaning up the oil that washed ashore from the Torrey Canyon are shown surveying the polluted beach at Port Ladden, a tiny port city in Cornwall, in March, 1968.

months, had not the oil been emulsified so it could wash out to sea with the tides, a great deal of it would have sunk into the sands, a few inches to a foot below the surface. It would then reappear, horribly and unpredictably for years to come under the action of wind and tide which, like a mammoth bulldozer, can shift millions of cubic yards of sand in a day, to expose a new surface.

The biologists have in some measure conceded the point to the Cornwall officials. A book produced by the Plymouth laboratory of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom—a laboratory analogous to Woods Hole on Cape Cod—is the definitive work on the subject. It declares:

"The decision to use detergents for the dispersal of oil was taken on the view with which there will be general agreement—that the preservation of coastal recreational amenities was of first priority, and in the hope that effect on marine life would not be catastrophic."
"Let it be said straightaway that the effects have not been catastrophic."

From the Plymouth laboratory studies, and the findings of British fisheries officials, other scientists and the regional authorities most directly involved in the \$12 million catastrophe, some conclusions, recommendations and lessons have emerged.

Biological Effects

Crude oil was remarkably less harmful to marine life than might have been thought. In the three days before the Torrey Canyon discharge came ashore, it lost through volatilization the major proportion of its toxic components. The heavier components that hit the shoreline were relatively harmless.

In the judgment of the Plymouth laboratory, "floating oil is not a serious hazard to marine life on the open sea save in the case of birds... Oil deposited on the coast is, however, severely damaging to coastal amenities and may affect shore animals by smothering them."

"Nevertheless, we were surprised how well such conditions could be tolerated and survived by many shore animals. Limpets, for example, were found to recover completely even after they had been left under an apparently continuous oil layer. Indeed, limpets have been observed to be grazing on rocks coated with oiled sand, ingesting it without noticeable harm."

There is no doubt, however, of the extremely destructive effects of detergents on marine life. They killed shore organisms of many kinds, plankton at or near the surface of the sea, floating fish eggs and, probably, small fish.
Yet, as of today, the biologists

Oil Spill Dispersal

All sources, scientist and layman agree on the fundamental point: that this right place to attack an oil spill is as far out at sea as possible. The longer the oil can be held and treated offshore, the more opportunity its toxic elements to volatilize, and for the micro-organisms the ocean to attack and degenerate what is left.

The biologists and the officials disagree, however, on the proper means. Sir John Greig, the chief (scientific) officer of the district around Land's End most grievously hit—received a royal decoration for his work during the emergency—insists that detergents are the answer. They do not destroy the oil, but only disperse it. Mr. Greig concedes that he and his staff are sure that the emulsion is more readily and quickly absorbed and engorged by the rolling deep.

The Plymouth laboratory method, however, is impressed by what the French did off the Brittany coast with powdered chalk treated by 1 percent of sodium stearate. They wrote:

"Our information was that 3,000 tons of chalk were applied and we estimate that up to 30,000 tons of oil (or twice the amount) that ultimately came ashore both at Cornwall and the French coast) may have been sunk by this method—and, of course, with no toxic effects whatsoever, and with infinitely less effort, time and cost. The resulting sludge of chalked-oil, which sank to the bottom, was not a nuisance on pollution in Looe in April, spraying with treated sand was recommended, as being able to submerge the oil in smaller nodules, less likely to foul fishing equipment."

Lesson From Disaster

Chaos as the Torrey Canyon disaster was, it proved one fundamental and encouraging truth, according to Leslie H. Cooper, the deputy director of the Plymouth laboratory. In an interview he said:
"The aftermath of Torrey Canyon was surprisingly mild, the recovery quite remarkable. We're beginning to feel that nature can withstand a very large single catastrophe. But we're becoming much more conscious with continuing low-level, chronic pollution."
His reference was to pesticides and industrial chemicals, especially those involved in the manufacture of the new plastics. Nature, he suggested, can handle the big traumatic blow, but it seems susceptible to being nibbled to death.

Trouble in French Communist Camp

Garaudy's Loud Exit Shakes Party

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—"Some leave quietly" was the French Communist party's comment on the expulsion of intellectual Roger Garaudy from its ranks last week. "Others, the ambitious or corrupt ones, make a lot of noise." It is not every day that a Communist deviationist bows out making as much noise as Mr. Garaudy. Nor is it every day that he can. But then the Communists aren't in power in France.

Mr. Garaudy has shown that the Czechoslovak affair is far from dead in the Communist world. For, as he says, he is not alone. The others may not speak out because they believe the dictates of "democratic centralism" oblige them to keep silent and follow the party leadership. But others agree with him.

Mr. Garaudy's position is explained in an inscription to his latest book, "The Whole Truth": "No one will ask the question, 'The judges said about the Dreyfus affair. The question was nevertheless asked. And history has provided the answer.'"



Roger Garaudy at Communist meeting in February.

thinkers. He is a prolific writer of works on Marxism.

He has now brought harsh accusations against his party. He has accused the present leadership of Georges Marchais of cooperating with the Czechoslovak hardliners in their crusade against former party leader Alexander Dubcek and his followers.

He provoked his party into publishing the secret notes of the July 1968 conversations between French party leader Waldeck Rochet and Mr. Dubcek. He has accused Mr. Marchais and "clique" of manipulating the party against the will of the masses. And he has shed light on four internal Communist conflicts:

to prepare a possible trial against Mr. Dubcek, a trial which Mr. Husak has so far opposed.

And finally, there is the struggle within the French party itself. What has become of Mr. Rochet? For the party he is still "convalescing from two operations for kidney and prostate trouble."

But is that all that is bothering Mr. Rochet? The party newspaper L'Humanité said last week that his health had shown considerable progress, but that he needed a "long period of rest." Despite the progress, the party still refuses to allow people to see him.

forts in "The Whole Truth." Czechoslovakia, he asserts, was a special case in the Communist world. When the Communists came to power in 1948, a strong party apparatus already existed, the country was advanced industrially. It was inevitable, Mr. Garaudy says, that the people would grow disenchanted with the conservatives' strict adherence to the Russian line, with the total suppression of basic freedoms and the inability of the leadership to solve the country's economic problems.

In the Rochet-Dubcek notes, Mr. Dubcek shows that his whole effort has been to regain the confidence of the people. But he tells Mr. Rochet he will not go too far. He will allow dissent and opposition only so long as he can control it politically. "If there was a real threat," he says, "then yes, we would put them in jail."

One has the feeling in reading these notes that Mr. Dubcek is going too fast. Mr. Rochet tells him that the Russians are upset over certain specific things, certain articles, certain declarations. He is telling him to slow down, that the dangers for the moment are too great. Clearly Mr. Rochet smells the invasion and he is advising Mr. Dubcek to head off a situation that, in Mr. Rochet's words, "could bring the worst."

"The situation is serious," says Mr. Rochet, "but we think it can be saved if only you will take certain steps."

Nervous Breakdown?

There are too many reports that Mr. Rochet has had a nervous breakdown to dismiss them completely. It is no secret that Mr. Rochet, the man whose labors brought the French party out of its ghetto into the 1968-69 alliance with the non-Communist left, was crushed by the Czechoslovakian affair. It was under his leadership that the French party condemned the invasion, a condemnation that appears to have been forgotten under Mr. Marchais.

The Garaudy affair, then, has borne more fruit than the Rochet-Dubcek notes. But the notes command the most interest.

Everything in them indicates that Mr. Dubcek had no intention of delivering his country to the capitalists. Rather they show a man who is trying to revive his country after years of difficulties under the conservative leadership of Antonin Novotny.

Mr. Garaudy shows comprehension for Mr. Dubcek's ef-

Dubcek's Fear

Mr. Dubcek admits he is afraid of the Russians, but repeats that their worries are unfounded. The conversation between the two men ends consolatory.

One can understand the state of Mr. Rochet's health. The Russians, in taking Czechoslovakia, sent the French party back to its ghetto and destroyed the fruit of Mr. Rochet's labors. The Italian Communist party saw the trap and has never forgiven the Russians. In consequence, its links to the Italian non-Communist left have not been broken.

What is it that prevents the French from doing the same? Mr. Garaudy says it is Mr. Marchais and his clique. The relationship with the Soviet Union is the essence of the Garaudy affair, and it has cost Mr. Garaudy his party card, considerably less than it cost Mr. Dubcek. As Mr. Garaudy says in his book, many history he the judge.

One More Case

The Garaudy affair might have been just one more case of a Communist renegade struck down by the apparatus if it weren't for the importance of his revelations. It is his disgust over the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the invasion's implications that provoked him into forcing the hand of both Communists and reviving the affair at the very time the Russians were in Prague signing a "normalization" treaty whose point presumably was to pretend that the whole thing never even happened.

He has also brought to light the rude dilemma of the French party: It has shown that no matter what the Russians may do, it cannot live without them.

As long as it cannot live without them, it is doomed to failure in France. Any coalition with the non-Communist left will be difficult, and no hope of winning non-Communist leftists to Communism will be realized.

Mr. Garaudy, 56, is an unusual man to have saved the wrath of his party. A dedicated Communist since his earliest years and a former Stalinist in his own words "from head to foot," he had become one of the French party's leading

Uproar Over War Encourages Lippmann

"Of course, I only take a cup of coffee in the morning. A cup of coffee and Walter Lippmann is all I need." New Yorker cartoon, 1930's.

By Mary Blume

PARIS.—The Manchester Guardian calls Walter Lippmann "the world's greatest living journalist." Marquis Childs says, "He has had probably as great an influence on events of his time as any individual." James Reston says, "He has given my generation of newsmen a wider sense of duty," and Harold Nicolson, meeting Walter Lippmann in California in 1953, referred to his "sensitive, attractive face." (Leslie Howard, who was at the same party, looked, Nicolson said, like "an assistant headmaster at an inferior private school.")

Walter Lippmann was born in New York City, at 61st and Lexington, and kept a pet goat. At Harvard (class of 1910) his classmates included T.S. Eliot, Alan Seeger and Heywood Brown. He met William James at Harvard and assisted George Santayana in teaching a course on the history of philosophy. After college he worked for about a year on Lincoln Steffens' "Everybody" magazine. His first book "A Preface to Politics" came out in 1913. He helped draft ten of Woodrow Wilson's "14 Points." He became editor of the New York World and on Sept. 8, 1931, began his column, "Today and Tomorrow," for the Herald Tribune.

Q—Where were you when President Nixon announced the "Cambodian venture"? How did you find out about it and what was your first reaction?

A—I was in Rome. I saw it in the paper. My first reaction was one of dismay and bewilderment, and a desire to have some explanation of such a strange move.

Q—Do you feel you got one?

A—No. The thing that worries me most is that I don't know what the President's process of judgment was, and I see from reading the American papers that no one else does either.

Q—You were against the Vietnam war from the start. Was the possibility of a Cambodian one of the reasons?

A—I wouldn't claim I foresaw that, but I saw from the start that a war between America and Asia on the Asian mainland could not succeed. Besides, ending an undesirable war, it is an impossible war.

Q—What can a decent, well-meaning, powerless citizen do at the present time?

A—The best thing to do is elect the people who support the President on this issue in the coming elections, and help the people who are against him. It's a very intricate and delicate matter, but, under the circumstances, it's probably the only one available at the present time.

Q—You have said that the United States should not be the world's policeman. What should its role be?

A—I think the United States could have settled and will settle as a very big power among others. But that we should tell the world how to govern in Africa or in Rome—I can't think how we ever got that idea. Actually, I can. Success went to our heads. In World War II, we won a victory which resulted in the prostration of our enemies and our success. We went on with success, and people said Mr. Churchill came over to tell us now is the time you run the world. And we were naive enough to fall for that.

Q—You have spoken of the decline of the superpowers.

A—The decline is perfectly visible in the United States and would think "personally" driving the Soviet Union. If all that decline meant was that people would shut up trying to run a world and be quiet, I wouldn't look at it with apprehension.

Q—Are you still pessimistic about the disarmament talks?

A—I am more pessimistic since Nixon made his announcement about Cambodia. However, that doesn't mean I think there'll be a war between the United States and the Soviet Union. I don't. And I'm encouraged by the upsurge in the United States about Cambodia.

Q—Would you rate some of the Presidents you have known, starting with Teddy Roosevelt?

A—I think the one who's done the most damage to the United States in the past 100 years is Lyndon Johnson. I think Theodore Roosevelt was very good. He foresaw the role the United States was bound to play in the 20th century and the nature of the problems. I think Franklin Roosevelt was a man who had the real problems forced upon him but rose to the occasion and carried out a revolution in American society which on the whole has been very successful.

This will surprise you. I think Eisenhower in his first term saw what a mistake it would be to go into Vietnam and had the military ability to end the Korean war. For that I rate him high.

Truman? Oh, yes. Truman was a man who shot from the hip and he made some awfully good decisions and also some bad ones. I don't think history will rate him as high as the English historians rate him, or as low as his enemies do. It's a very mixed record.

Q—The English enthusiasm for Truman is always fascinating. Do you understand it?

A—Partly. They proposed most of the ideas he adopted. His regime coincided with the height of British influence on American policy.

Q—How would you rate Kennedy?

A—There is going to be a whole library of books about Kennedy in the next generation and they are not all going to be Camelot. There is no doubt of his attractiveness and no doubt of his mistakes.

Sometimes I think it goes back to his election being very close and not even certain. He was a very insecure president. He made this ghastly mistake of the Bay of Pigs and tried to make up for it the rest of his term. That's why he was in such a hurry with Khrushchev, why he made a mistake about the Berlin wall, and got us into Vietnam. If you re-read his inaugural address, it gives the whole philosophy of being the world policeman and it isn't as good as it seemed at the time.

I have very mixed feelings about Kennedy. But, had he lived, he would probably have

Known as a philosopher-journalist ("high-caliber and low-key," says Herblock), he won unheard-of prestige, though detractors like to recall that he supported Alf Landon against Roosevelt in 1936 and Thomas E. Dewey against Harry S. Truman in 1948. He has said that the men who stand out most in his memory are Churchill, Nikita S. Khrushchev and Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

In 1967, having since taken his column to The Washington Post, Walter Lippmann gave up newspaper work and his Washington home. He spends the winter in a New York hotel four blocks from his birthplace, travels in the spring and is in his home on Mount Desert Island, Maine, from June to October. He was 80 last September. The most striking thing about Mr. Lippmann and his wife, Helen, is their grace and youth. They both like parties; Mr. Lippmann is a dry-martini man. The photographs that accompanied Mr. Lippmann's column for years are not outdated—his face is wise, his hair is only starting to gray, his circumspect eyebrows are raised in equable surprise. The photographs do not prepare one for the pink cheeks, broad smile and enormous charm. He speaks carefully—a care that clearly comes not from pomp but responsibility—with never a useless word. This interview took place in his Paris hotel. Mr. Lippmann wore a blue striped polo shirt, slacks, and black moccasins.

been triumphantly re-elected.

Q—Do you think Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's attack on the communications industry was justified? Is objectivity possible?

A—There is a case against television that cannot be made against newspapers. The difference is that television is inevitably near a monopoly—anyone can buy a printing press, you can't do that with television. Television is a public service and cannot be judged with newspapers. So Agnew made a mistake in lumping them together.

Whether objectivity is possible—I've tried all my life to answer that. I thought if I explained what I thought, people could understand how I came to think it. I never pretended my opinions were anything but my opinions. Let us say the South Vietnamese Army says it has killed X number of Viet Cong. This has to be reported. It has to be made clear that it's what the South Vietnamese said, not what the paper said. That's all the objectivity that's possible. A newspaper can't count the bodies or determine how they were killed.

Q—Did the six programs that you did for television add anything to your experience as a journalist?

A—I didn't like it as a medium of expression. I had all interviews with Seaver, Cronkite, Collingwood and Howard K. Smith. They created an awful splash—more than any newspaper column—but I'm not sure it was a desirable splash. On television you can't edit what you've said, you can't qualify it, you can't repeat and no one really hears what you say.

A country which lived on television entirely and didn't have newspapers—I include the weeklies—would be in a terrible condition.

Q—You are our most influential journalist. Are there specific events in which your influence has been seen?

A—You have to distinguish between having an influence and being right in your guess. If you're right, you cannot be sure that you really were an influence. I can remember a number of occasions when I was right. I also remember when I was wrong.

Q—Because of your having known and been influenced by James and Santayana, you have been described as a combination pragmatist and idealist. Is this oversimplifying?

A—It's not a bad rough description. Technically, it wouldn't stand examination by philosophers, but it will do for us.

Q—Your activities in college and after were a perfect training in journalism. Was this what you intended to do?

A—I thought I was heading for a life of scholarship in the fine arts. Connoisseurship, identifying pictures. I studied the classics and Latin and Italian.

Then I got interested in social problems from seeing a fire in a Boston suburb, Chelsea. The whole district burned and they called the students to help. That was the first time I ran into real poverty. Then I began to take courses in economics and we formed a club called the Socialist Club.

Q—You usually visit Gen. de

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Eurobonds

New-Issue Market Dies; Prices sag in Dreary Economic Climate

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, May 24.—This week's sag in the Eurobond deal-making market is likely to be less than euphoric.

me dreary economic conditions emerging last week, plus a late-week jump in Euro rates, seems to have put a damper on the market.

Prices for straight debt up to three points during the week.

At the time, the market was in a state of confusion, with prices for straight debt up to three points during the week.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1969
	May 17	May 10	May 17
Commodity Index	112.5	113.5	108.1
Consumer Price Index	108.5	108.5	108.5
Industrial Production	108.5	108.5	108.5
Unemployment	108.5	108.5	108.5
Personal Income	108.5	108.5	108.5
Money Supply	108.5	108.5	108.5
Business Failures	108.5	108.5	108.5

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1969
	April	March	April
Employed	108.5	108.5	108.5
Unemployed	108.5	108.5	108.5
Industrial Production	108.5	108.5	108.5
Unemployment	108.5	108.5	108.5
Personal Income	108.5	108.5	108.5
Money Supply	108.5	108.5	108.5
Business Failures	108.5	108.5	108.5

Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted.

New Losses for Amex and Over-the-Counter Issues

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).

—Prices continued to decline

last week on the American

Over-the-Counter market in

comparatively quiet trading.

The week opened in a bullish

manner as most issues in both

markets finished in the plus

column on Monday. However,

the upswing was short-lived as

prices mostly declined during

the rest of the week.

Brokers attributed the weak-

ness in both markets to invest-

ors' continued anxiety over the

nation's economy and that the

Vietnam war and our involve-

ment in Cambodia will not be

over as soon as expected.

Other factors cited were the

prospects of deficits in the fed-

eral budget this year and next,

the possibility of tax increases

next year and a warning by

Chiang Kai-shek that the

"danger of a world war

exists."

Brokers described most of the

advances made last week as re-

bounds, resulting from oversold

conditions.

The list of new lows for the

year continued to increase with

the roster of new highs was

practically non-existent. On

Thursday, a total of 541 issues,

the highest in years, made new

Traders Look for New Moves From Washington To Stem Crumbling in Stock and Bond Markets

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).

—Wall Street looked vainly to

Washington again last week for

some constructive news to help

restore public confidence and

stem the steep slide in the wob-

bling financial markets.

Investors were dismayed and

disheartened as the stock mar-

ket's relentless decline barreled

along through its 18th month

without any new initiatives

from the White House to re-

solve the serious problems that

have caused the worst bear

market since 1929.

The gloom intensified last

week as the market dropped

sharply in three of the five

sessions. The cumulative loss of

more than 40 points in the Dow

Jones industrial average repre-

sented the widest drop in sev-

eral months and made the mar-

ket generally lower for the

eighth week in a row. The

Dow index, now at its most de-

pressed level since Jan. 2, 1963,

has plunged about 33 percent

in a year and a half.

The bond market

The financial community was

also alarmed over the further

deterioration of the bond mar-

ket, where severe price erosion

and steadily rising interest rates

have created a state of near-

chaos.

Brokers, bankers, professional

traders and the public have

become increasingly apprehen-

sive because they feel the ad-

ministration is either oblivious

to the deepening crisis in the

financial markets or reluctant

to take meaningful steps to

cope with it.

Instead of coming to grips

with the mammoth problems of

demonized markets, persistent

inflation, a steadily declining

economy and widespread dis-

content on social issues and the

war in Indochina, high govern-

ment officials seem content to

adhere to the line that the econ-

omy is basically sound (which

it certainly is) and that every-

thing will be all right in time.

In the meantime, though, an

unpopular war goes on, hun-

dreds of billions of dollars have

been drained from stock and

bond values and the American

public is paying dearly for the

undiminished and uncontrolled

slide of inflationary wage and

price increases.

Nixon-Lasker Meeting

There was a glimmer of hope

that something positive might

develop at the meeting last

week between President Nixon

and Bernard Lasker, chairman

of the New York Stock Ex-

change, but the only concrete

statement was another confident

statement about the health of

the economy and the status of

the federal budget.

Ask security analysts and

fund managers what they feel

the market needs to regain its

stability and turn upward and

the invariable answer is: "Con-

fidence in the credibility of the

government on economic, politi-

cal and international questions."

Monte Gordon, senior vice-

president of Sachs & Co., ex-

pressed a common assessment

when he said: "The market

has been reflecting the crush-

ing impact of disappointed

hopes. Vietnam was supposed

to unwind, but we got Cambo-

dia. We looked for lower inter-

est rates when Arthur Burns

came to the Fed, but rates went

to record highs instead. We

were told inflation would ebb,

but it goes on. We were expect-

ing a budget surplus but now

we're told there will be a

deficit. There has been disap-

pointment in every area."

The basic problems of the

financial markets, it is quite

clear, are inflation and the Viet-

nam-Cambodian war. If there

were visible signs that the ad-

ministration was meeting suc-

cess in coping with both of

them, the atmosphere for the

market and the economy would

be improved perceptibly.

Some Bright Spots

In the midst of all the dark

pessimism, however, there were

a few bright spots. New orders

for durable goods, for instance,

were up 1 percent in April after

their sharp drop in March. The

wholesale price index, a pre-

cursor of general price levels,

held quite stable in the most

recent month. And 57 of 58 in-

vestment analysts polled by

Bankers Monthly magazine ex-

pected the Dow average to be

higher at the end of the year

than it is now; their median

estimate for Dec. 31 is 639.50.

Investors seem to have very

little confidence left that the

economy is under sufficient

control to permit interest rates

to come down within the fore-

seeable future.

Worried by the fear that in-

flation cannot be "orded," many

institutional investors withdrew

from the bond market last

week, causing bond prices to

slump once again while interest

rates ascended to the highest

levels on record.

With credit markets severely

demoralized by a persistent

elevated level of inflation that

showed no signs of abatement,

the value of fixed-income se-

curities continued to decline.

The most discouraging news

of the week for the credit mar-

kets was the disclosure on

Wednesday that the consumer

price index had climbed again

in April, accelerating to a 7.2

percent annual rate, the

highest in years.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

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High Low Last Chg

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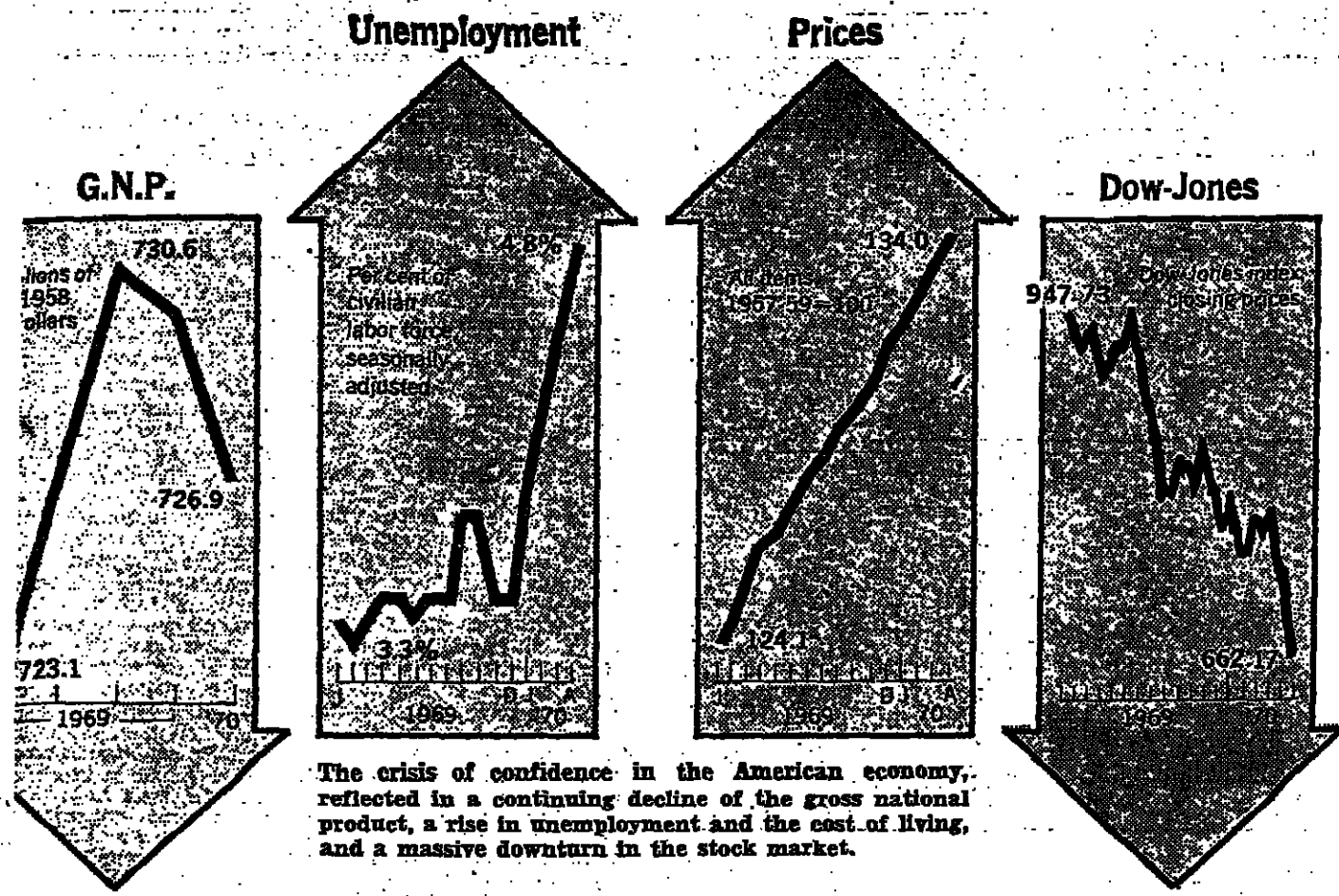
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Traders Look for Help From Washington

continued from Page 11

the heels of that de-
report came the ad-
ation's acknowledgment
the federal budget would
1970 with a deficit
\$8.8 billion instead of the
us surplus charted earlier.
observers felt the final
would turn out even

Heavy Borrowing

ever, corporations and
governments are contin-
to borrow heavily, both
ance capital expenditures
to rebuild their liquidity.
all of these borrowers the
cost of funds does not
to be any significant de-
t.

Thursday, for instance,
Ohio Edison Co. raised \$45
in long-term funds by
a bond issue at a 9.141
at cost basis, the most
y triple-A borrowing in the
ry of the electric utility
sky. They were offered at
ord high yield of 9.08 per-
and yet sold slowly.

x-exempt bonds also moved
word yields. Triple-A Com-
mut bonds were priced on
day to yield as much as
percent and double-A Mas-
achusetts bonds were priced to
as much as 7 percent as
today.

Against the background of
rising interest rates and high-
level inflation, it was hardly
surprising that someone in the
top echelons of government
would finally advocate an "in-
comes policy," setting wage-
price guidelines, to control in-
flation, as Arthur F. Burns,
chairman of the Federal Re-
serve Board, did last Monday.
Wall Street likes the concept;
since all measures taken so far to
halt inflation and restore con-
fidence have proved largely in-
effective, something different
has to be tried. If not an "in-
comes policy," then why not the
appointment of a presidential
commission to alert the public
to inflationary wage and price
increases, as advocated last
week by George Romney, Sec-
retary of Housing and Urban
Development?

Corporate Earnings

The effects of declining in-
dustrial activity and cost-push
inflation in the economy are
being reflected in corporate
earnings, dividends and spend-
ing.

The continuing drop in first-
quarter profits of many leading
corporations was underscored in
reports that showed Sears, Roeb-
uck's profit down 7.8 percent,
J. C. Penney's off 4 percent
and Ann's falling almost
30 percent.

Commerce Department data

show that the before-tax profits
of all corporations fell to
\$85.1 billion in the first quar-
ter, down 6.9 percent from the
last quarter of 1969 and 10.9
percent below the first three
months of last year. After-tax
profits declined 6.1 percent in
the latest quarter from the final
quarter of 1969.

Because of the deteriorating
economic situation, the Penn
Central Co. said recently that
it was cutting back capital ex-
penditures this year to \$108
million from \$368 million in
1969.

Other major financial, busi-
ness and economic developments
last week included:

• The announcement that
Honeywell had bought the com-
puter operations of General
Electric for \$250 million to set
up a new company that would
rank as the industry's second
largest.

• The executive shake-up at
Ling-Temco-Vought, with James
Ling replaced as chairman by
a Texas banker, and the subse-
quent omission of the 39 3/4-
cent quarterly dividend by its af-
filiate, Jones & Laughlin Steel.

• The action of United
States Steel in raising the price
of a key product—the bars used
to reinforce concrete structures
—by 9 percent, effective on
June 1.

• The planned reduction of
the Texas oil production quota

in June to 59 percent of poten-
tial from May's 64.5 percent
quota.

• The approval by governors
of the stock exchange of a plan
to permit expansion of the ex-
change's special trust fund from
\$25 million to \$55 million to
protect customers against any
losses in brokerage failures.

• The 0.3 percent gain in
steel output during the latest
week to 3,635,000 tons, bringing
the year's production to 50.9
million tons.

All of the leading stock aver-
ages sustained heavy losses
last week.

Records back to mid-1966 on
most market indexes show that
the latest weekly decline was
the largest since that time.

The Dow Jones average fell
40.05 points to 987.17; the Stan-
dard & Poor's 500 yardstick lost
4.55 to 73.25, and the stock ex-
change composite was down 2.70
to 39.44.

The list of advances and de-
clines was heavily weighted on
the down side, with 1,323 stocks
lower for the week, 154 higher
and 78 unchanged. New lows
for the year were touched by
the unusually large number of
1,183, while only five hit new
highs.

Volume on the Big Board in-
creased to 59.5 million shares
last week from 58.7 million the
week before.

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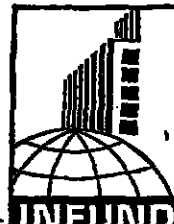
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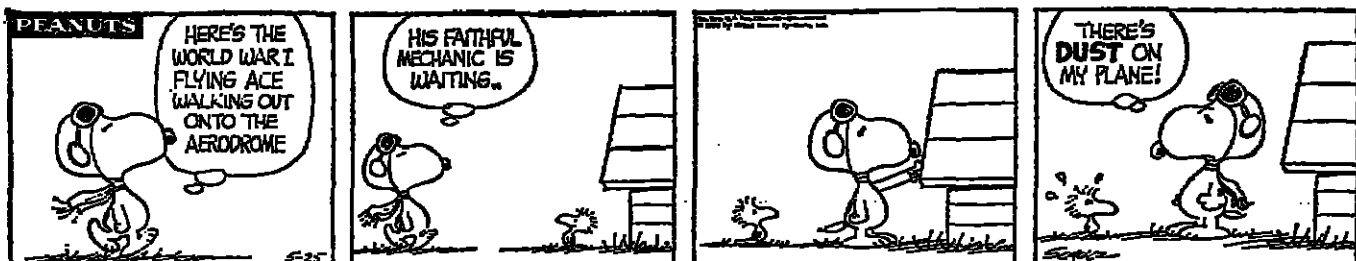
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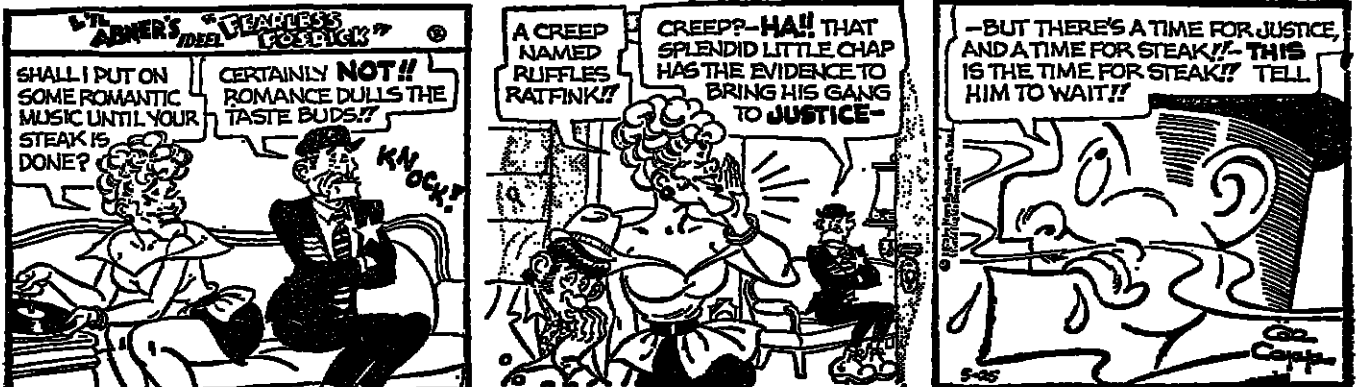
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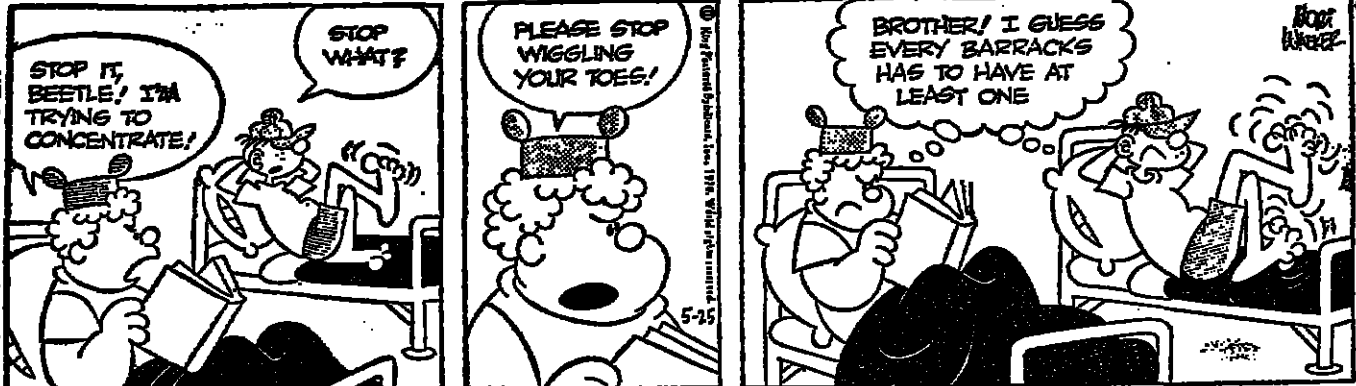
R. C.



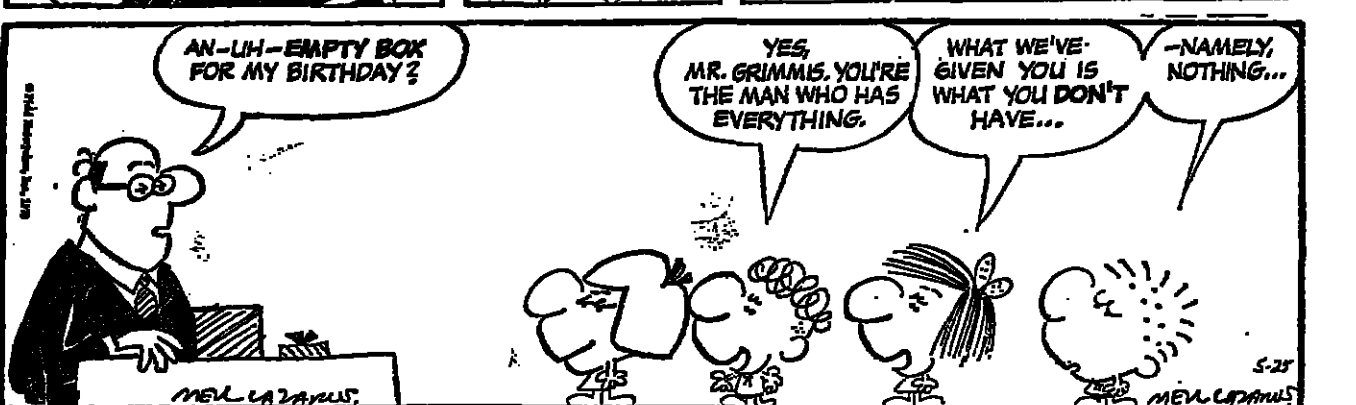
L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



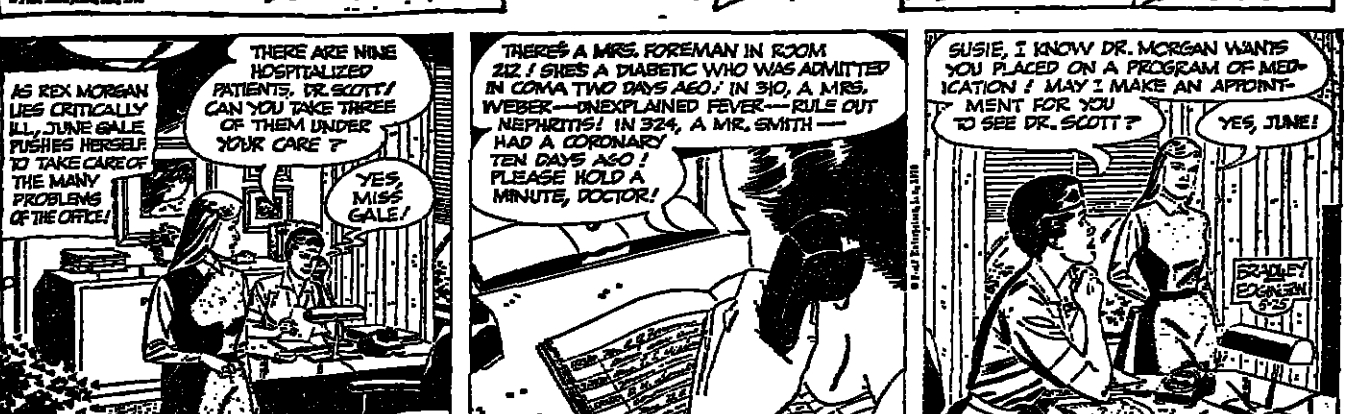
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POG



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened his rather thin hand with one club and eventually found himself in three no-trump after West had made a takeout double and North had redoubled.

West led the diamond jack and the queen won in dummy. South cashed the ace and queen of spades and led to the king, discovering the bad news that West stopped the suit and there was no legitimate chance to make nine tricks.

He continued with the heart nine. If West had known the position he could have taken his ace, led the diamond ace and beaten the contract by two tricks. Not knowing, West ducked and South put up the queen in dummy. East's play of the six would have been correct from a doubleton six-three, so West was left in doubt about the heart distribution.

South turned his attention to clubs. He led the ace, leaving this position:

NORTH			
♠	AQ4		
♥	Q8542		
♦	Q3		
♣	AJ3		

EAST			
♠	75		
♥	6		
♦	9762		
♣	Q88754		

SOUTH (D)			
♠	K832		
♥	KQ2		
♦	K1062		
♣			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

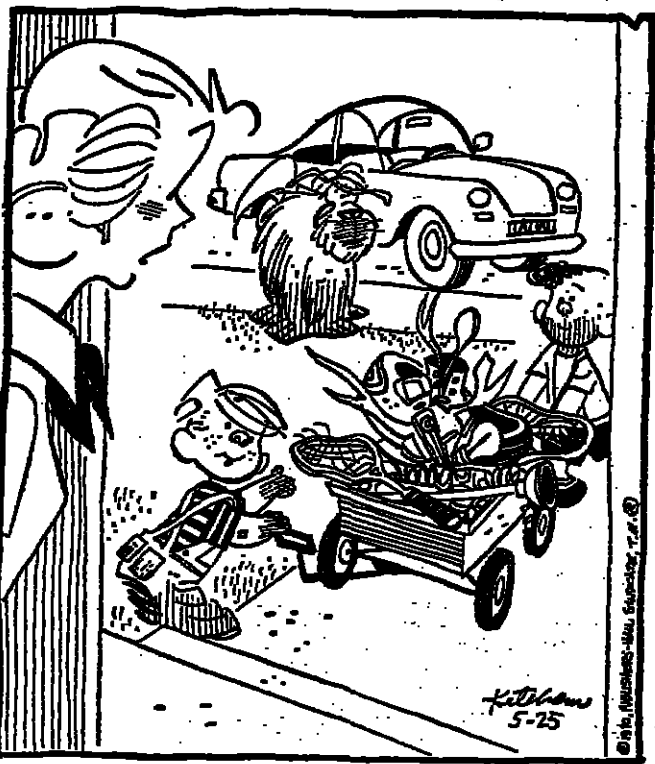
	West	North	East
1♣	1♣	1♦	Pass
Pass	1♦	Pass	Pass
1♠	Pass	2♦	Pass
2NT	Pass	3NT	Pass

West led the diamond jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

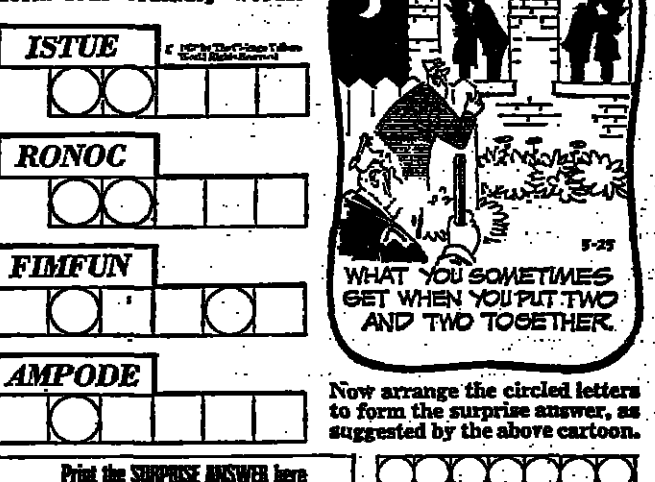
POST	SHOES	SAPS
OPAN	BALCON	YOUTE
MEMO	OUTRE	ARUN
PNEUMON	ON	IN
GAULT	HAIR	
ARCHES	STERNUMS	
CURT	SPAIRS	TATH
CAN	ORANT	ACION
ALPINE	HUMANE	
IRE	DORP	
VOLCANO	CONTINOSTIS	
ADAK	THANE	DAIST
SOLE	ALDER	NITIE
TROT	LOISES	SLEW

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LEECH SOOTY RANCID CARNAL

Answers: What the long green often shows up--ONE'S REAL COLORS

BOOKS

THE FACE OF THE THIRD REICH. Portraits of Nazi Leadership.

By Joachim C. Fest. Translated from the German by Michael Bullock. Pantheon. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I REALIZED long ago that, despite all my efforts, I was never really going to read books about Nazi Germany. So I'm not really surprised at how easily I tolerated the somewhat Teutonic writing style and Germanic determination to underline every point in Joachim C. Fest's "The Face of the Third Reich." I can even understand why I was so unusually willing to put up with the inordinate amount of historical psychoanalysis that Mr. Fest indulges in. But what my obsession with the subject does not quite explain is why I was willing to accept with a feeling almost amounting to gratitude the fact that I already knew what Mr. Fest goes to such unnecessary pains to demonstrate--namely, that the analysis of psychological elements in totalitarian forms of government, at least in the case of the leading National Socialists, is not... a task for demagogues; it is rather a question of describing concrete individual failures.

Was I tolerant simply because Mr. Fest's descriptions of those "concrete individual failures" are so hypnotically interesting? That certainly is a large part of it. For by his approach of bringing together detailed portraits of 18 leading Nazi figures, Mr. Fest has accomplished several important things.

First of all, he has pulled together in a single volume more details of the lives of his subjects than are included in any other one book that I can think of (and I must emphatically include William L. Shirer's "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich"). These details range from those concerning Hitler's relationships with women, through the question of Chief of Political Police Reinhard (Hendrich) Heydrich's Jewish ancestry and what its possible existence did to him, to specifics of Rudolf Hess's nervous breakdown, loss of memory, and attempted suicides following his sensational flight to England in 1941.

Second, the device of focusing on one major figure per chapter enables Mr. Fest to bring them to life as individuals and in contrast to each other as few other books on the subject have ever done.

And third, by selecting representative figures and relating them to their backgrounds and roles in the Third Reich, Mr. Fest has painted a portrait that includes much more than 18 monstrous people. Thus, Hermann Goering is chosen to represent the nonideological revolutionaries that were attracted to Hitler; Franz von Papen stands for the conservative collaboration that naively allowed the Nazi takeover; and Rudolf Hess, the commandant of Auschwitz, becomes Mr. Fest's example of the party functionary who merely "followed orders." And so on, through the generals,

the intellectuals, the artists, the women of Germany. A figure is a window that opens part of the dreadful landscape. Still, the fascination of a portrait does not alone account for my tolerance. For in a chapter, Mr. Fest works gradual way back to the essential point--that these were, in exquisitely varying ways, simply average, fully neurotically twisted, who acting out their pedestrian tastes to the most extraneous limits managed to carry a nation over the brink of that is the point that strikes me as simply average, fully adequately developed previous.

Nor is the puzzle of simultaneous boredom and fascination solved by the discovery that Mr. Fest is a journalist whose book originated as a series of radio broadcasts the psychological background of the National Socialist regime for the benefit of listeners who had requested them. "The Face of the Third Reich" goes too far beyond its origins as popular enlightenment to be enjoyed merely as a series of penetrating portraits. Mr. Fest has tried to dig up the very bones of the Nazi program and to show it very marrow from the 20th-century totalitarian state.

There is of course that other point that Mr. Fest was trying to demonstrate as clinically possible that what happened in Weimar Germany could happen to any society of men and the right circumstances. It's important point, but, again, one that we already know. All the same, it's the point that comes closer to explaining why I could sense that redundancy in reading "The Face of the Third Reich" and still feel that something in my experience was being altered.

What happened was that I read along in Mr. Fest's book, I kept hearing tiny echoes from the popular American culture of the 1940s: "While you work, Hitler is a jerk. Mussolini is a meanie." "Vader Fuehrer sez, 'Ve iss a master race.' Hell splot, H splot, right in der Fuehrer face!" and so on. You may remember. Gradually I realized that, of course, it was American wartime propaganda that first assured my impressionable generation that Nazi Germany was really only a collection of misfits, no matter how much feared otherwise. But in the passage of time, we learned that it was only propaganda, we discarded it, and we threw out the truth with it. The strongest impact of Joachim Fest's book is to bring back those old truths in a more acceptable guise--the strangled cry of German intellectuals. What keeps saying is that, after all said and done, Hitler was a jerk.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will Wren

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 46 Covered walk | 22 Part of Thames |
| 1 Cum grano | 47 Center | 23 estuary |
| 6 Irish name | 48 One of the big | 24 Advertis |
| 10 Cylinder | 52 Rounding word | 25 Indian beads |
| 14 Old word of sorrow | 55 Yellow-breasted bird | 26 Texas city |
| 15 Small Suffix | 58 With 48 Across, a historic event | 27 Dresser |
| 16 Asian tree | 60 Rodent | 28 Poplars |
| 17 State | 61 Instigate | 29 Observe |
| 19 Joust | 62 Helen of radio soap opera | 30 Callous |
| 20 Relative of bro. | 63 Noun ending | 31 Formerly, old style |
| 21 With 17 Across, a landmark | 64 Omega | 32 Period |
| 23 --facto | 65 Mediterranean sailing vessel | 33 Housebold articles |
| 24 River to the Humber | | 34 Bitter quarrel |
| 27 Laying | | 35 Jet-engine housing |
| 30 Get wind of, familiarly | | 36 Spanish painter |
| 34 Put on -- front | | 37 Term of address |
| 35 With 27 Across, a landmark | | 38 Short garment |
| 36 Peak in Nepal | | 39 Author of "Quentin Dmward" |
| 37 Another and others | | 40 Of an epoch |
| 38 Grayish blue | | 41 Roman king |
| 39 Sweet-singing post | | 42 "As I was going to St." |
| 40 Leather | | 43 Saigon resident |
| 41 Horse | | 44 City near Sacramento |
| 42 --porridge | | 45 Stake |
| 43 Small can for certain leaves | | 46 Chinese dynasty |
| 45 With 41 Across, a landmark | | 47 Bow |
| | | 48 Italian numeral |

